THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Vol. L—No 34 —E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JULY 24th, 1923.

Historical Society o

Good Luck

is thought to go a long way, but Good Judgment goes farther. TO USE

"SALADA"

IS GOOD JUDGMENT. B343

"The Tea that is always Reliable."

DOXSEE & CO.

Millinery

An attractive collection of Summer Hats in White, Sand, Grey, Mountain Haze, including exclusive designs in Sport Hats.

Hosiery

Silk and Lisle, in all the newest shades, including Pearl, Sand and Black.

Prices moderate.

Corsets and Brassieres a Specialty

The Leading Millinery House

$35 Suits Made to Order

Blue and Grey Serges. Brown and Mixed Worsteds

Home-Spuns and Light Weight Tweeds.

$25

W.W.ADAMS

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

Newburgh, - Ont.

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown. 11-3-m

CHAS. STEVENS

Agent for the Northwest Fire Insurance Company.

This company is guaranteed by the Union Assurance Society of London, England.

Office opposite Bell Telephone Office, Napanee, Ont. 19-1y

WANTED—Second hand cash register in good condition. Apply Box 622, Napanee.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Thomas street, 6 room house, all newly decorated, electric lights. Apply GEO. HARTMAN. 29-1-f

FOR SALE—Two good frame houses on the north side of Mill street. Apply to WALTER PLUMLEY, Napanee. 23-tf

FOR SALE—Grey Wicker Baby Carriage, with corduroy storm curtains, and reversing body. E. L. BEDORE, Thomas St. 33

HOUSE FOR SALE—Desirable frame house on Bridge street, west. Electric lights, water, never failing well. Apply A. O. VANLUVEN.

TEACHER WANTED—Protestant, Normal certificate, for S. S. No. 11, North Fredericksburgh. Apply, stating salary, to MRS. E. ALCOMBRACK, Sec.—Treas., R. R.-5, Napanee. 34

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable properties in town, all modern conveniences and excellent location. Opposite Harvey Warner Park. Apply to C. W. BOWEN. 27-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

LOST—On Wednesday evening, a pair of spectacles in a leather case, between W. A. Daly's house and the baseball diamond at the Napanee Driving Park. Finder please leave at THIS OFFICE. 34-np

½ TON FORD TRUCK FOR SALE 1917, a sacrifice. Have you heard about the new Peerless Hand Milker. Ask your neighbor. Frost & Wood Machinery and Cockshutt Plows. Sisal Roofing. Sold by SPENCER & SON. 34

A. E. PAUL

Clerk 1st Division Court

INSURANCE.

Office :

OVER HENRY'S BOOKSTORE.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office : Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES

TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

When You Travel

WHEN travelling, you will find it most advantageous to carry with you a LETTER OF CREDIT issued by this Bank. It ensures the safety of your funds, is easily negotiated, and serves as a valuable introduction in cities where you are unknown. Letters of Credit are obtainable at any branch of this Bank.

976

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH . . . G. PATTON CARR, Manage

Roblin Branch, open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, April 30th to November 15th. Thursday and Friday from November 15th to April 30th.

To Everywoman

MANY women lack savings accounts, thinking their surplus too trifling to bank. Small amounts, accumulated gradually, are your strength in an emergency.

Standard Service welcomes small as well as large accounts.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA 371

TOTAL ASSETS OVER EIGHTY-THREE MILLIONS

Napanee Branch, ... R. R. White, Manager,

Branches also at Belleville, Brighton, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

TAMWORTH.

C. A. Jones and wife, Toronto, and Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, Toronto, are guests of Miss Maggie Jones.

Enterprise defeated Tamworth at baseball by a score of 15 to 14.

Quite a number of picnics have been held at Beaver Lake. A picnic was held there last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe, Philadelphia, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Carscallen.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Florida, motored here and were the guests of H. E. Thornton, on the way to Toronto and Buffalo.

Mr. Lampkin and wife, Yarker, visited friends in town.

Rev. Mr. Coom, Toronto, visited friends in London last week.

DENBIGH.

Mrs. A. Fritsch, who has been ill for quite a while was very low lately and among other visitors received also visits from Mrs. A. Wise, Cataraqui, who is assisting in nursing her; of her daughter and son-in-law, Rev. and Mrs. C. F. Christiansen, Toronto; of her son, Charles and daughter-in-law, of New Liskeard; of her son, George, of Renfrew, guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. Stein, of Gowanstown, who have returned to their present homes and home duties.

Mrs. G. M. Merkel and three daughters and Miss Cora Stein, of Ottawa, are enjoying a few weeks country life here with their numerous relatives and friends in their old home.

Mrs. Jos. Youmans, of Tweed, is also a welcome guest of her father, Mr. Wm. Lane, and favored other relatives and former neighbors with a call.

Mrs. Otto Fritsch, of Webb, Sask, is a welcome guest of her mother, Mrs. F. Chatson and of her brother, Oscar Chatson, but intends to leave in a few days for Brockville, where accompanied by her mother she will pay a visit to her sister, Mrs. A. Stein, before she returns again to her western home.

Mrs. (Dr.) J. Adams is enjoying a pleasant visit with her son, Mr. Jas. Adams, at Peterboro.

Mr. Wm. Ready left again for the Kirkland Lake mines and his brother, Lorne, for Timmins.

Miss Emma Kilens has arrived from California to enjoy a few weeks visit with her parents and relatives here

MARLBANK.

The weather here is very dry and everybody is wishing for rain. If it does not come soon the raspberry crop will be very small as berries are drying up on the bushes.

Mrs. S. Tarkington is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs W. Williams, trying to gain strength after a very serious illness

Miss Edna Wells has returned home after spending a few weeks with her friends in Uncle Sam's country.

Mr. Blake McCutcheon is spending his holidays in Toronto.

The Ladies' Aid held a lawn social on the Methodist Church lawn on Saturday last.

Residents were quite divided up on the Twelfth. Some went to Kingston, some to other celebrations. All came home tired out, but reporting a good time.

The merchants observe the Wednesday afternoons as they like to go fishing. Even if the catch is small, they enjoy the boat rides and their suppers on the lake shores.

Mrs. Maxwell is out of town for a few days with her son, Lasher.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Mowers are enjoying their holidays here.

Mrs. T. Young and daughter, Doris, are still with her sister in Rochester.

Mr. and Mrs. Neff, of Port Colborne, and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Pringle, of Wellman, spent a recent Sunday calling on friends.

Ironing Boards — Canadian Maid, regular price $5.00, special price, for Poultry Days, $2.95. DAVY AND ALLISON.

CRIMINAL CODE AMENDED.

The Attorney General has caused to be sent to the Crown Attorneys of the Province a circular letter setting forth the amendment to section 235 of the Criminal Code passed the last Session of Parliament and which became law June 30th, 1923, and which reads as follows :

235. "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one years imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, who,—

(f) (ii) Imports or brings into Canada any matter whether printed or in writing, which from the nature of its contents or from other evidence adduced is not a newspaper published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supply news and comment other than information intended or likely to promote, assist in, or be of use in gambling, book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any race of any kind, fight, game or sport, whether held within or without Canada and whether published before during or after such race, fight, game or sport or is not a magazine or other periodical published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying literature and comment other than such information as aforesaid; but is intended or likely to afford such information as aforesaid"

The law enforcement officers are instructed to keep in close touch with the situation and to prosecute offenders who do not heed this warning.

If you want to enjoy a real night's entertainment visit The Strand and see The Napanee Kiddies Minstrel Review Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee and Night. A clean, clever, snappy, up-to-date Minstrel Show.

INSPIRING ADDRESS GIVEN ON "THE EMPIRE"

W. S. HERRINGTON, K.C., NAPANEE, SPEAKS BEFRE THE KINGSTON ROTARY CLUB.

"I think I am right when I say that the bond that binds us to the motherland and also binds us to the sister colonies, is not commerce and trade, our geographical situation or anything political. It is founded in these sturdy virtues which characterize the British people, and which we have inherited to a certain extent."

In these words, W. S. Herrington, K.C., Napanee, summed up a most inspiring address on "The Empire," before the members of the Kingston Rotary Club, at their noon-day luncheon at the British-American hotel on Friday, July 13th.

Mr. Herrington was introduced by the president, Lennan A. Reid, and was tendered a warm welcome by the club members. His address was listened to with great pleasure. Roblan D. R. F. Dy voiced the feeling of his colleagues in the vote of thanks he moved, following the address, which was conveyed to the speaker by the president.

At the outset of his address, Mr. Herrington stated that he had no patience with English-speaking people who were not trying to cultivate good fellowship with the French in Canada. Mr. Herrington then went on to speak of conditions in India and Australia. He expressed the hope that the difficulties in Ireland had now been settled. If the speaker was asked for the cause of all the trouble in Ireland, he would say, "It is so difficult for an Irishman to forgive and forget"

"And what is it binds us together with the mother country? It is not geographical, as each unit is thousands of miles away and it is not trade, it is not political, and it is not racial. Before this last war we in Canada, never thought of war. There is something in the British people that binds us together and to other colonies. Britain did not go into a war of her own seeking, and it was the same way with the colonies. They went into it to assist the mother country and why? There must be something in the British people to bind us together in this way. There is something in the inner heart and soul. There is nothing external. The British people are sentimental, but they are not over emotional. Take the burial of the unknown soldier in Britain. There is a great moral lesson in that. The ceremony was in no way respect to just the one soldier, but it was to impress on the British people, that no matter how high or low, when it comes to a matter concerning the nation, all are brothers. In the house of commons we have the same spirit. We have a form of government by representation of the people. The British also have a great respect for the law and this is another reason for the binding of the people together."

At this stage the speaker told how one policeman in England could tie up traffic by lifting one finger in order that a cripple boy might get over the street. There was no need of traffic signs or calling out on the part of the policeman. The speaker referred to the pleasant way in which the British people received the demand for income tax. They had taken all this with a smile. There was dignity in all the courts. They were respected by the high as well as the low. Another feature was the respect the British people for things sacred and religious. "Show me a country that does not respect these things and I will show you a country that is going into anarchy," added the speaker.

Great Britain, too, has always dealt in a generous manner with friend and foe. Another feature that commends itself to us is the determination of Great Britain in all her undertakings. Some were inclined to refer to it as "pig headed", but there was always grey matter back of it all, and an object in view, which was always attained. Then again, Great Britain was always ready to assist the weak and oppressed, in the way of giving advice or financial assistance. This had been true of Great Britain for many years. There was a desire on the part of every Britisher to see fair play.

Prof. William Nicol, J. W. McCallum and W. R. Marshall, of Toronto, were guests of the club at luncheon.

For tired, aching feet wear Vici Kid Oxfords or Strap Slippers with cushion soles and rubber heels, at WILSON'S SHOE STORE

WATERCOMBE

Mrs. Robt. P. Davy, Mrs. C. D. Macauley, Mr. R. McIlwaine's, and Miss Doris Vermilyea, of Belleville, motored down to "Camp Watercombe" and spent Wednesday last with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davy at their summer home, "The Birches."

Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Bartlett, Rochester, are guests of Mr. A. A. Bartlett at Watercombe.

Miss Curran and Miss G. Miller spent the week-end at Mr. Will Grange's.

Miss D. Higby, of Rome, is spending a week with Mrs. A. A. Bartlett.

Mrs. J. T. Soby, Mr. W. H. Boyle, and Mr. Harry Boyle spent Sunday at Camp Watercombe.

Miss Helen Davy is spending a few days at Glenora.

Mr. Frank Sweeney, Rochester, is the guest of Mrs. A. A. Bartlett.

Mr. Archie Wilson and Mr. Ralph Cowle are camping at Watercombe.

Mrs. (Dr.) Penny, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. Walters.

BOWLING

Not till the last bowl was tossed was the outcome of the games between Belleville and Napanee held on the Belleville Lawn Bowling Club's greens determined, when Belleville was found to have won out by three points.

The first match to finish was that between C. H. Vermilyea and E. J. Pollard, the latter winning by four points. Rev. D. C. Ramsay defeated J. E. Madden by ten, but Frank Bell, of Napanee won from Charles Sulman by four. The other skips, C. I. Maybee and R. J. Wray were running neck and neck and at the shot before the last the visitors were up. The last shot gave Skip Wray a lead of one, and the series went to Belleville by three points.

The play was most of the time very close, and many of the players gave very fine exhibitions of bowling.

The players were :

NAPANEE	BELLEVILLE
I. Spencer	A. Holland
F. Bell	D. G. Bleeker
F. S. Scott	J. Buchanan
E. J. Pollard	C. H. Vermilyea
Skip—16	Skip—12
N. Root	C. J. Simmons
M. P. Graham	Geo. Dean
Matt. Taylor	W. B. Riggs
Frank Bell	C. S. Bateman
Skip—20	Skip—16
W. Milsap	H. Turner
W. P. Deroche	A. R. Symons
D. Gleeson	T. J. Hurley
J. E. Madden	D. G. Ramsay
Skip—11	Skip—21
E. J. Corkill	F. Chamberlain
W. Doller	L. E. McLean
W. H. Huffman	R. Gardner
C. I. Maybee	R. J. Wray
Skip—15	Skip—16

The visitors are entertained by the home club at the close of the game.—Belleville Ontario.

Four rinks from Deseronto Bowling Club visited the Napanee Greens on Monday evening. The Deseronto Bowlers were successful in winning three out of four games.

DESERONTO	NAPANEE
L. McCullough	Norman Root
W. Sutherland	W. Wiggins
J. Burns	F. Barrett
H. M. Rathbun	W. J. Doller
Skip—17	Skip—13
Rev. Creggan	E. McLaughlin
Mr. Abbott	W. Lloyd
W. Miller	F. S. Scott
Mr. Fairbairn	Wm. Smith
Skip—19	Skip—15
I. Allum	Frank Bell
A. A. Bogart	J. A. McGillivray
J. Brown	Frank Bell
W. Burnham	J. L. Noyes
Skip—19	Skip—13
R. Geddes	J. W. Thompson
W. J. Bowen	Rev. Coleman
W. R. Thomas	E. J. Pollard
H. J. Campbell	M. P. Graham
Skip—10	Skip—12

Paris Green Arsenate of Lead, Fly Oil. DAVY & ALLISON.

DESERONTO.

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Thos. Blanchard, of the Upper Reserve, on Thursday, when Miss Ethel Blanchard, her daughter, was joined in holy matrimony with Samuel Darby. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Irvine at the English Church, Shannonville. The bride was attended by Miss Lydia and Miss Ellen Brant, was dressed in a lovely creation of white silk, and carried a beautiful bridal wreath. The groom was attended by Mr. Maxwell Hill as groomsman.

Miss Lydia Hill and Miss S. John are visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Edith Read, of Shannonville, is spending a few days the guest of Miss Bell at The Pines.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Barkton, of Syracuse, are on a vacation at the home of Mrs Barkton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Maracle.

A distressing accident happened to Mr. Storms, Sr., of the Arlington Hotel, on Wednesday last. Mr. Storms, who has been very ill, for the last few months had recovered sufficiently to take short walks and at the time of the mishap he was walking over the lawn near the hotel when his foot slipped and in falling he broke two of his ribs. The unfortunate gentleman is again confined to his home.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

The hot dry weather cures the hay rapidly, but all the crops are needing rain.

The baseball team added another victory to its list in the game with Selby on Dominion Wednesday. During the game a peculiar accident occurred when Rose, Selby, batted a ball which struck him in the eye, making a gash which necessitated a few stitches.

Another serious accident took place on Wednesday last, on A. McIlwaine's farm, where George Arnold as engaged in unloading hay. A pulley pulled off the rafter and fell striking Mr. Arnold on the back of the head, fracturing the outer skull. He is recovering nicely.

We are glad to report that Jas. Bird, who was so seriously injured last week, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Addie Davis, Belleville, is spending the week with friends here.

Mrs. W. D. Roblin and daughters entertained on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanalstine visited their daughter, Mrs. Wilkie Cousins, on Sunday last.

Messrs. Keith and Roy Roblin, Belleville, spent a day renewing acquaintances recently.

Hay fork rope, binder twine. Place your order early. DAVY & ALLISON.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE

Following are the Junior High School Entrance results for the Inspectorate of Frontenac North and Addington, for 1923 :

All appeals should be sent to M. R. Reid, Sharbot Lake, Ont., as soon as possible and in any case not later than two weeks before the opening of the schools in September. The appeal fee of two dollars must accompany the appeal.

MOUNTAIN GROVE

Goldie Barker, Reginald Barker, Edward Brown, Earl Barr, Laura Barr, Ethel Cox, Andrew Gibbs, James Guernsey, Lena Hawley, Arthur Johnston, Charles Price, Clifford Clancey, BertJones, Ethel Peterson.

PLEVNA.

Wilmer Flieler, Alice Gunsinger, Zilda Hartman, Evelyn Keller, Pearl Schoonaner, Charles Smith, Iola Smith, Floyd White

SHARBOT LAKE.

Mabel Barr, Ethel Campbell, Jessie Conboy, Hazel Ferguson, Doris McDougall, Mary Olmstead, Bernice Pratt, John Ryder, Helen Chambers, Lucy Riddell.

DENBIGH.

Robert Dool, Edna Glaeser, Elmer Thompson, Geneva Thompson, Bertha Wilson.

FLINTON.

Vera Andrews, Irene Black, Bertha Campbell, Lyla Gray, Anna Lessard, Mary Snider, Arnold Whiteman, Leitha Wheeler.

TAMWORTH.

Bert Asselstine, Stella Asselstine, Susie Brown, Marshall Bush, Isobel Carscallen, Alfreda Clancy, Annie Dillon, Emmett Dillon, Irene Dillon, Kathleen Dillon, Coral Doyle, Harold Doyle, Reta Drew, (Hon.) Oscar Fenwick, Monna Graham, (Hon.) Kathleen Hannah, Anna Hopkins, Margaret Howes, Mona Kellar, John Lacey (Hon) Arthur MacLachlan, Patrick McLaughlin, Claude Milligan, Jeanne Milligan, Edward Rivers, Douglas Shier, John D Wagar (Hon) Ina Wagar, Kathleen Wagar (Hon.) Vera Woodcock, Helen Clark, Mary Kearns, Maude Wagar

Reta Drew, of Tamworth Consolidated School secured the highest number of marks in both Group I and Group II of any candidate in the County of Lennox and Addington.

CHAUTAUQUA PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st.

First Afternoon.

Introductory Exercises
Grand Concert.....Metropolitan Orchestra
Admission 50c Children 25c

First Night

Concert...Metropolitan Orchestra
Impersonation Revue.....
.....John E. Ratto
Admission 75c Children 35c

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2nd.

Second Morning.

Children's Entertainment—Kelly, Ventriloquist, with His Talking Dolls
Admission 25c Children 10c

Second Afternoon.

Popular Entertainment.....
.....Glen Wells Company
Admission 50c Children 25c

Second Night.

Concert.....
.....Glen Wells Company
Lecture—"The Needs of the Hour"...Judge George D. Alden
Admission 50c Children 25c

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

Third Morning.

Children's Entertainment—"Characters from Story Books".....Misses Miller and Alderton
Admission 25c Children 10c

Third Afternoon.

Best Afternoon

Third Night.

"Cappy Ricks"...Great Comedy Drama.
New York Cast
Admission $1.00 Children 50c

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4th.

Fourth Morning.

Children's Entertainment.....
.....Duval, the Magician
Admission 25c Children 10c

Fourth Afternoon.

Grand Concert.....
.....Lieurance's Brass Choir
Lecture—"The Basis of Liberty".....Frank Preston Johnson
Admission 50c Children 25c

Fourth Night.

Concert .....
.....Lieurance's Brass Choir
Lecture—"The Basis of Liberty".....Frank Preston Johnson
Admission 50c Children 25c

MONDAY, AUGUST 6th.

Fifth Morning.

Children's Entertainment—"Stories of India".....Hivais
Admission 25c Children 10c

Fifth Afternoon.

Concert .....
Montague Light Opera Singers
Lecture—"The New India".....
.....Bhusan Hivis
Admission 50c Children 25c

Fifth Night.

Grand Concert Featuring "Gretchen of Holland"
Montague Light Opera Singers
Admission 75c Children 35c

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

Sixth Afternoon.

Popular Concert.....
.....Capps' Male Quartette
Admission 50c Children 25c

Sixth Night.

Concert .....
.....Capps' Male Quartette
Entertainment Recital.....
.....Everett Kelly
Admission 50c Children 25c

Above prices do not include tax. Tickets will be on sale on second street after July 23rd.

Keep Cool !

Screen doors and Window screens, all sizes. Refrigerators, coal oil stoves, electrical goods. WILSON'S Hardware.

Napanee Chautauqua Begins Wednesday, Aug. 1st ; Ends Tuesday, August 7th

Wonderful Lectures, Splendid Music, and practically Three Plays.—Don't miss "Cappy Ricks" Play.—Afternoon Programmes begin 2 p.m. : Evening Programmes 8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Wells to Present Play at Chautauqua

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Wells, notable entertainers, who will appear here at the coming Dominion Chautauqua, have scored tremendous successes by the presentation of complete plays, one of which, "Atonement," they will present here.

"Atonement" was written exclusively for Mr. and Mrs. Wells by Herbert Thomas, the eminent English playwright. It is a stirring, "sure-fire" hit in three acts.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells have had over fifteen years' experience together as entertainers, and in addition to "Atonement" they will present well-selected groups of song numbers.

The DURANT Car

The Star Car

IS PROVING A WINNER

We sell them as fast as we get them.

Satisfied drivers are proving their worth every day.

SEE THEM AT OUR GARAGE.

We have on hand a few Second-Hand Cars, all in good condition, consisting of Fords, Chevrolets, and Overlands which we will sell at very low prices.

OUR BICYCLE STOCK IS THE BEST WE EVER HAD

Overlands, Crescents, and Massey-Harris, and a large number of Second-Hand Bicycles at very low prices.

NORMILE'S GARAGE

Durant Sales and Service, East Street.

Open Day and Night. Give us a call.

D. R. HALL, M.D.,C.M.

Office of the late Dr. T. W. Simpson, East Street.

Office Hours—1.30, 4.30 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

Phone 42. 20-tf

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.

Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.

Office Hours :—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Phone 307. 32-tf

And further take notice that after the said 28th day of July, A.D., 1923, the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said estate.
Dated this 25th day of June, 1923.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Thomas Close, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of Thomas Close, late of the Township of Tyendinaga, in the County of Hastings, deceased, are required to deliver or send by the undersigned on or before the twenty-third day of August, A.D., 1923, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice, that after the said twenty-third day of August, A.D., 1923, the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Estate.
Dated this 18th day of June, 1923. 29-d

Window screens, screen doors, garden hose, sprinklers. DAVY & ALLISON.

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Ray a Specialty
170A Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

W. T. BAIRD
ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR
of Trinity Methodist Church
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Voice Culture.
A few pupils will be accepted.
Studio—West Street.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, Etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas St., between West and Robert Sts., Napanee.

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

FARMERS - ATTENTION
Just arrived another shipment of Fine Oat Feed at $1.15 per 100. Only 50 bags of Best Meal left, the last we will be able to get this season.
Some Bran and Shorts.
Plenty of Sugar but price is still high and may go higher.
S. CASEY DENISON'S
CENTRE STREET, NORTH.
'Phone 101.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.

BUY YOUR BUTTER WRAPPERS AT THIS OFFICE

Bring your can for best Separator Oil—25c. a quart at WALLACE'S.

SALE OF BANKRUPT FARM STOCK

An authorized assignment has been made by Darrell Robson, Ernestown, and Elliott Allen, Authorized Trustee, will offer for sale at the premises of the Assignor, on the fifth concession of the Township of Ernestown, on Thursday, July 26th, 1923, all the farm stock, implements and other goods of the assignor at public auction. The chattels are all in good condition and this sale should be attractive to all farmers. Fuller particulars may be obtained from F. D. Marsh, Napanee; Harry Robson, Odessa; Wesley Dawson, Odessa, Inspectors; and from J. M. Simpson, Napanee, Solicitor for the estate.

BANKRUPT SALE OF FARM

There will be offered for sale at Public Auction on Thursday, July 26th, 1923, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the farm of Darrell Robson, at the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, one hundred and 100 acres of splendid farm land. The farm is being offered for sale by the creditors of the estate of the owner who has made an authorized assignment. The farm is situated about nine miles from Napanee, Ontario, and about one mile from the Village of Odessa, Ont. School and church near at hand. All farm buildings are situated about the centre of the farm, and are in good repair and condition. First class cement silo. Basement stables in the barn. A never-failing running stream crosses the farm, and passes within a few yards of the barn. Crops planted and growing, and will be ready for harvest soon after sale. This is a splendid opportunity for anyone wishing to purchase a first-class stock and grain farm. Roomy house, and well conveniently situated. The chattels of the farm will be offered for sale at auction at the same time. The sale will be at the premises lately the property of Darrell Robson, Odessa, Ont. Full particulars on application to the inspectors of the estate F. D. Marsh, Napanee; Wesley Dawson, Odessa; Harry Robson, Odessa; or to J. M. Simpson, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor to the estate. 32-c

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Under and by virtue of a Distress Warrant, under a certain chattel mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 26th, 1923, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of Darrell Robson, situated on the east quarter of Lot No. 18 and the west half of Lot No. 19, all in the 5th concession of the township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington, the following goods, chattels and effects, viz : 1 Motor Truck, 1 set of bob sleighs, 1 buggy, 2 pair bobsleighs, 1 cutter, 1 grindstone, 1 butcher sleigh, part of set of single harness, 3 sets of heavy harness, milch cows, 1 lumber wagon, 1 Massey-Harris plow, 1 spring tooth cultivator, 2 young pigs, 1 walking plow, 1 Frost & Wood binder, 1 Massey-Harris mower, 1 Massey-Harris rake, 1 6ft. tooth harrow, 1 corn cultivator, 2 young sows, 1 fox horse, about 7 years old, 1 black horse, about 9 years old, 1 black horse, about 13 years old, 2 cooking ranges, 1 sideboard, 1 centre table, 2 couches, 8 chairs, 3 rockers, 2 kitchen tables, 2 bedroom suites, 1 box stove, 1 coal stove.

All farm produce and all other farm implements and farming utensils, and all other goods, chattels, and effects situate upon the said above described premises and belonging to the mortgagors named in the said chattel mortgage.

Terms of sale—Cash.

S. W. CLARK,
Auctioneer.
GEORGE GREER,
Bailiff.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 26th day of July, 1923, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon at the premises hereinafter described, and to be sold by lot, the following property, viz.

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington and being composed of the east quarter of lot number eighteen (18) in the fifth concession of the said township of Ernestown, also the west half of lot number nineteen (19) in the fifth concession of the said township of Ernestown, containing in all one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

The above is a very valuable and desirable farm, situate in an excellent locality and the said thereof should attract the attention of anyone desiring to purchase a good farm.

The property will be offered for sale subject to conditions of sale which will be read at the time of sale.

Terms of sale : 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitor for the mortgagee.

Dated at Napanee, this 22nd day of June, 1923.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the mortgagee.

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible VALUES for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the QUALITY of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee, Ont.

EGG GRADING

The "Regulation Respecting the Grading and Marking of Eggs" effective July 7th are a further evidence of the unique position Canada has taken in poultry work. The new regulations extend the standardization of eggs to those intended for domestic consumption. No other country has as yet attempted to take such a step.

The original regulations covered export, import and interprovincial shipments but it is now provided that every case or container of eggs shipped or delivered either on consignment or bought for resale will have to be marked on both ends with the name and the class of egg contained therein. Provision is made that any producer or other person dealing in eggs may delegate his right to candle and grade to the first wholesaler or retailer to whom the eggs are shipped or delivered, in which case cases or containers must be marked with the words "Ungraded eggs for Shipment Only." This regulation will not apply to shipments or deliveries direct from producer to consumer. An allowance is made of six and one-half (6½) per cent. below grade stated apart from breakage. In the event of any complaint as to grade this must be made to the vendor within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the eggs after which time the liability as to the eggs being below grade will rest upon the person on whom the eggs are found.

Consumers will be particularly interested in the regulations which read as follows : "Every case or container of eggs that is exposed, displayed or offered for sale by any person selling or delivering eggs direct to consumers in a public place or manner shall be marked, labelled, tagged or accompanied in conspicuous letters with the name of the class and grade of eggs contained therein." No person shall ship eggs or cause eggs to be shipped or delivered or displayed for sale in cases or containers which are marked or labelled or tagged with the name of any class or grade specified in these regulations unless the quality and weight of the eggs contained therein is equal to or better than such class and grade," and "no person shall buy for sale or resale or expose, offer for sale, or sell eggs which are unfit for human food." In other words eggs must be candled and graded according to the Canadian Standards before being offered for sale.

A regulation which is of special import to producers is that which provides for those receiving eggs on consignment or buying eggs for resale to pay returns for these eggs on the basis of the Canadian Standard grades. This particular regulation does not apply where producers market their eggs in less than fifteen dozen lots in any one day.

The egg regulations which are made under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act now form what is perhaps the most complete and comprehensive legislation covering any particular food product. Eggs now for export, interprovincial shipment, imports, and eggs for domestic consumption are now covered by Dominion regulations. The standards for eggs upon which all this work is based cover both the weight of the egg and the interior quality. The application of these standards to export shipments has given Canadian eggs an enviable reputation on the British Market and the extension of the regulations to eggs moving into domestic consumption in Canada will be welcomed by all handlers of eggs from producer to consumer.

Flour Still Changes

Many a Canadian naval town had its own flour mill in the old days, but in this industry there has been a tremendous evolution. The invention of the roller mill, superseding the stone mill, and the removal of the forests, thus bringing livestock in spring and low water in summer, have changed the economic incidence, all over the land one sees abandoned mills, many of them falling to ruin, while a few have been modernized to meet the new use. The principal change came in the latter part of last century, the number of establishments in Canada dropping from 2,423 in 1881 to 809 in 1901, although the return in the latter year was counted as valued at $30,000,000. The number increased to 1,141 and in 1921 to 1,257.

These changes are set forth in a historical survey of the flour and grist milling industry in Canada issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It was at Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal, N.S.) that the first wheat was ever raised in America, in 1605, and there in the same year was erected the first water-power grist mill. Quebec was the principal source of wheat on the North American continent. In what is now Ontario one of the earliest mills was built at Niagara Falls in 1786, and another was established at Napanee in the same year. The Government took measures to encourage the industry by the Loyalists, who had just settled along the St. Lawrence, Bay of Quinte and Niagara.

There was a rapid growth in the industry toward the middle of last century, but the removal of the British tariff in 1846 took away the preference for Canada and made for an abrupt and unsettlement, which was only overcome by the Crimean War with its boom in wheat prices, and the reciprocity treaty with the United States. The great growth of the industry in the sixties led to the extension of banking facilities, and, says the bulletin, "the present Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Toronto, the Imperial Bank of Canada, and the Dominion Bank owe their inception, at least in part, to this reaction."

Insecticides !
Use Arsenate of Lead, food for the plant, and death for the bug. Also pure Paris Green, Sprayers, etc. WILSN'S Hardware.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

RESUME OF EVENTS AND LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS DURING THE PAST YEAR AS THEY AFFECT AGRICULTURE

(By the Hon. W. R. Motherwell)

Ottawa, July 9th, 1923.

An effort has been made, by not altogether disinterested parties, to belittle the net results of the recent session of Parliament.

Speaking more particularly with respect to agriculture, I may say that I cannot recall any session of Parliament since Confederation that passed more beneficial legislation on behalf of agriculture than the one recently prorogued. True, five months was a long time to spend in performing the work but that is one of the prices we must pay for groups of Parliament, all of whom have to have their say.

A number of Acts have been passed such as "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Live Stock," and "An Act to regulate the sale and inspection of Fruit and Fruit Containers," which can be merely referred to here as containing very important and up-to-date legislation in their respective fields. The same may be said of the amendments to Feeding Stuffs Act and the Dairy Industry Act, the latter of which provides for the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of filled butter, filled milk and filled cream—three pernicious practices that were quietly but persistently establishing a foothold in Canada to the great detriment of the dairy industry.

In addition to this important legislation affecting one of our chief corner stones of Canadian agriculture—dairying—was the fight to a finish during the last Session on the question of whether the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of Oleo would be again reverted to, as it existed for thirty years prior to 1917. By a non-party vote of fifty-four (54) one hundred and twenty-five, Oleo for the time being, received a solar plexus blow that will take some recovering. The packers' professional lobbyist was an anxious inquirer around the corridors all week following the vote, doubtless with a view to renewing the battle at some later date.

The report of Dairy Commissioner Mr. J. A. Ruddick and Mr. W. A. Wilson on their return from Australia and New Zealand, coupled with all the before-mentioned beneficial legislation on behalf of the dairy industry, makes the last session of Parliament an outstanding one, so far as the dairy industry of Canada is concerned.

Although the renewal of the British Embargo on Canadian cattle did not require legislative action on the part of the Imperial Government, which was the outcome of a conference between the Canadian and British Authorities—hence, properly referred to in this article as one of the advanced steps taken on behalf of agriculture during the past year.

The removal of the British Embargo against Canadian cattle has been a greater direct result in improving the farmers market than any other single move that has been accomplished during the past few years.

Canada was in the unfortunate position of having two available markets for her live cattle—The American and the British Embargo closed this one.

An agitation has been carried on, both in Great Britain and Canada for a quick and complete removal of the Embargo, and a great many people on both sides of the water have given available assistance in the matter, while a few of them claim that the removal of the Embargo is entirely due to their efforts. The fact is that a great many people helped to bring this about, is much nearer the truth of the matter.

For the last two or three years, while it was generally expected that the Embargo would be ultimately removed, it was of vital interest to the businesses of raising cattle in Canada, that it should be removed quickly, and the delay was not only disappointing, but it was ruinous to the cattle business. The present Canadian Government not only pushed promptly and effectively, in this matter, and when the Ministers of the Government and the officials of the Department of Agriculture entered into a conference with the members of the British Government and officials of the British Ministry of Agriculture, they had a very difficult task on their hands. They accomplished everything, however, of real importance for the Canadian farmer when they came to a satisfactory settlement of the case, which as a matter of fact, was only concluded the morning after the Lloyd-George Government had resigned.

A new Government took office in Britain, and then for a time it looked like another year's delay. A special Session of the new Parliament was called in November to pass the Irish Bill. The Canadian Government pressed to have the legislation removing the Embargo enacted at this special Session, but the new Government urged that it had just taken office, that this Session was for a special purpose, and that the Embargo legislation should remain in abeyance until the regular session after the first of the year. It was only after repeated and persistent urging on the part of the Canadian Government that this question which had been of such long standing was finally solved by the British Government passing an Act removing the Embargo, which came into effect April 1st of this year.

There is not a live stock man in Canada but recognizes clearly the tremendous advantage it would have been to have had this market last fall, and what a calamity it would have been were it not available this year.

Mention might also be made of the granting of a certain bounty on fibre and bindertwine made from hemp, for the purpose of establishing a hemp industry in Western Canada— a movement well worthy of a moment's consideration.

Canada last year became famous by having arrived at the stage of being the largest exporter of wheat in the world. In the face of this it does seem a mistake to longer continue to depend upon foreign countries for the twine with which to tie nine-tenths of this crop. Hemp is a fibre that can be grown successfully almost luxuriantly, in many parts of the West and East, while without irrigation. It grows freely in this country, and should supply unlimited quantities of raw material for the successful establishment of a hemp industry, the future production of which for both home consumption and export no man can estimate. As important as this should be to every Western man, strange to say, only three Western members supported it.

Following the reduction of freight rates by the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, important legislation has been passed designed to control and regulate these rates, which compared to such alarming proportions last Fall.

The personnel and work of the newly appointed Royal Grain Enquiry Commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Turgeon, is another indication of the desire of the present Government to serve agriculture faithfully and well.

The increase in the Estimates of over half a million dollars for the Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis, twenty-five thousand for further experiments in the exportation of chilled beef and ten thousand for experimentation with the dehydrating of fruit, all speak for themselves and indicate a fuller desire to grapple with first things first in the solution of Canada's many agricultural problems.

Live stock men generally will greatly appreciate the valuable importation of the various pure-bred breeding animals imported and selected personally by Mr. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms. These animals are intended for distribution among the various Experimental Farms, from which farmers may replenish their breeding stock to advantage as desired.

A question of more than usual significance in Western agriculture was the three-year Canadian National Railway Construction programme, passed by the House of Commons, and approved of by the country generally, more particularly by the West. Imagine what a consternation it was learned that the irresponsible Senate stepped in and thwarted the will of the people by giving this railway programme three six months hoist. As if to add insult to injury, some Western Senators have the audacity to say as per Senate Debates, that the Government so enacted this legislation that it would compel the Senate's final hoist!! How true this statement is, nobody knows better than the ones who made it.

Guiling the Ducks.

That was a strange relation indeed which Mr. H. J. Massingham, the British naturalist, noticed between a flock of tufted ducks and a smaller flock of gulls. In a recent book, "Some Birds of a Countryside," he describes what he saw and incidentally illustrates well the reasoning powers of birds. "One day," he writes, "I saw ninety-six tufted ducks attended by about thirty gulls. As soon as a duck went down into the water for food a gull placed itself near by. When the duck reappeared on the surface the gull—or sometimes a pair of them—left the ground and hovered a foot or two above the bird's back, sweeping gently upon it. Down went the duck again, and dropped its head to the surface, whereupon the attendant gulls—half submerged to receive it. The purpose of the manoeuvre was, of course, to deter the quarry duck, and nine time out of ten it succeeded." The same thing occurred day after day. The food on which the duck was nearly week after week on the occasions when Mr. Massingham watched them, but, so far as he could guess, water snails, limpets, and other treacle-tasted mollusca

Napanee Chautauqua Begins Wednesday, August 1st, and ends Tuesday, August 7th

Afternoon progammes begin at 2 p.m. Evening programmes begin at 8 p.m.

Season Tickets $2.50, plus war tax.

Eleven Great Programmes, besides the Children's Morning Entertainments.

Notable Community-Building Lecture at the Chautauqua

Frank Preston Johnson newspaperman, sociologist and lecturer, will deliver a notable address at the coming Dominion Chautauqua. He will discuss current social and economic problems, especially those relating to co-operation between the town and the farm.

Mr. Johnson is a newspaper man who has made investigations in many localities. What he has to say is presented with the clarity of the trained reporter who is interested only in giving the facts.

Mr. Johnson lecture is always constructive. It never fails to point the way to community prosperity and is always full of illustrations of communities that have surmounted the barriers and are going forward.

Mr. Johnson not only knows the needs of the average community, but offers a program of genuine construction with concrete plans for its realization.

FRANK PRESTON JOHNSON.

JUDGE GEORGE D. ALDEN.

a headline speaker at the coming Dominion Chautauqua.

Judge Alden is essentially "human," both in his thinking and in what he has to say.

Humor of premier quality is one of the notable characteristics of an Alden lecture. Facts are lightened with fancy, philosophy with fun.

The "Needs of the Hour" will be the subject upon which Judge Alden will speak here. Into this lecture he has put the results of years of study, observation and travel, and he tells in his own inimitable way his reactions to present-day conditions.

JUDGE ALDEN AT CHAUTAUQUA

Well-Known Lecturer to Speak on Vital Topic.

"Needs of the Hour" Subject of Masterly Address on Questions of Moment.

Judge George D. Alden of Boston, one of the leading lecturers on the Chautauqua platform today, will be

Empire Cafe

Napanee's Leading Cafe

Opposite Campbell House

We are now operating in our new premises on Dundas street with a complete new equipment of furniture, dishes, etc., and are prepared to serve our many patrons with the best of service.

Our meals are prepared by experienced chefs and served in a dainty, tasty manner by waiters that know how to please.

Come and try our special Sunday dinner—price 50 cents.

Afternoon tea for ladies our specialty.

Come to a real city cafe for Sunday dinners. Our prices are moderate.

Weekly rates—$5.50.

Open 6.30 to 1.30. Sunday, 8.00 to 1.30

GEO. CHOW, - Manager.

$50,000 In Jewels Stolen.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Precious stones to the value of $30,000 were stolen Friday night from the offices of J. L. Ilsley & Co., Notre Dame street west, wholesale jewelers, by thieves who entered the premises and overpowered the watchman with nitro-glycerine. This is the second time this firm has been robbed. In April, 1922, thieves broke into its offices and secured jewels valued at $10,000. Most of the stolen stones were found in Toronto.

ISLAND MYSTERIES.

City of Pirates Disappeared in the Ocean.

A few weeks ago the wireless station on Easter Island, a thousand miles off the coast of Chile, failed to answer during a period of thirty-six hours, and a report was almost immediately broadcasted that the island had been swallowed up by the sea.

Commenting upon this, a New York paper said, in an editorial article, "Not even the sophistication which has accompanied the spread of science has succeeded in divesting islands of their subtle lure." One might add, "And it never will succeed." As Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill, author of "Islands and Their Mysteries," says, "an island is a body of land surrounded by water, and by romance and [illegible]."

In "Islands and Their Mysteries," Mr. Hyatt Verrill explains why it is that islands exercise a mysterious charm over the imagination. One of the reasons is because of their insularity; their sudden appearances and [illegible] disappearances, together with their changing formations.

In this book he tells many stories that justify the popular belief in islands, witchery. There was, for example, the city of Port Royal, Jamaica. In the old pirate days it was noted throughout the world as the foregathering place of the sea robbers and "the richest and wickedest city in the world."

"One Sunday morning," writes Mr. Verrill in his book, "there came a severe earthquake, and most of Port Royal sank beneath the waves, carrying with it scores of the pirates, with all their booty and ill-gotten gains."

Another equally mysterious catastrophe about which Mr. Verrill writes occurred in Nevis. Nevis, he says, "was a favorite watering-place for all the society of Europe and the West Indies, but the chief town, Charlestown, shared the same fate as Port Royal, the entire city sinking suddenly under the sea; and to-day, in clear weather, one may row above the submerged town, and, looking through the crystal-like water, may trace the outlines of the streets and buildings of the once populous town."

And then there was the island that vanished immediately after it had been annexed to the British Empire. This island suddenly rose above the sea a few years ago, off the coast of Trinidad, in the British West Indies.

"It was new-born land," says Mr. Verrill, "wet, muddy, and bare, but it was land nevertheless, and apparently stable. The authorities visited it, took possession as a dependency on account of the abundant moisture of the early season that farmers, business men and railroad companies are preparing for a harvest in excess of the record one of 1915.

Prince Rupert, B.C., claims the world's best record for a one trip fish catch. A fishing schooner arrived at this port recently after being at sea 14½ days, with 38,000 pounds of halibut, which sold for a sum that netted each man of the crew of five $727.80.

In the Province of Ontario, it is estimated, the lumber cut in 1922 amounted to 809,000,000 board feet, and in addition 289,118 cords of pulpwood. The Province of Nova Scotia cut 125,000,000 feet, New Brunswick 210,000,000 feet, and British Columbia 273,146,000 board feet.

The Dominion Express has just effected a shipment from Hamburg to Kobe, Japan, in 32 days. The average time consumed between the same two points via the Suez Canal is 40 days and the saving thus made by the Canadian route will be of great importance in helping make this country the road between Europe and the Orient.

The total value of the pelts of fur-bearing animals taken in the Dominion during the season of 1921-22 was $17,438,800, an increase over the previous year of $7,287,273, or 72 per cent., and the number of pelts of all kinds was 4,366,790, an increase over the previous season of 48 per cent. These figures comprise pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch-bred animals.

Tests of ceramic clay resources in British Columbia are being planned this summer by the British Columbia Government. The tests will be made under the auspices of the Department of Education and the Department of Industries. There are many varieties of clays in British Columbia and some are reported to be particularly suited to the manufacture of high class pottery ware.

A reduction of express rates on westward moving business between Europe and Canada was announced by the Foreign Department of the Dominion Express Company recently. This reduction on westbound shipments follows a similar cut on shipments from Europe to Canada made a little while ago, and amounts to a reduction of approximately twenty per cent. on the trans-ocean trip. The rates came into effect on July 9 between all points in Canada and Europe.

The Banff-Windermere highway, the last link in the 6,000-mile chain of good roads which extend from the heart of the Canadian Rockies to California and return is now open to motor traffic, having been officially opened on June 30th by the cutting of a riband at Kootenay crossing in the presence of a number of Federal and Provincial Government officials and a host of automobile tourists. The completion of this road has rendered accessible the most beautiful scenic country on the continent.

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Tell-Tale Thumbs.

How large is your thumb?

If it is big, you possess a sign of intellectual strength, good judgment and a firm character. But if your thumb is small, it indicates that you are one of those people who act first and think afterwards, and who are ruled by the heart and not the head.

The thumb is the most important part of the hand. Without it the hand is almost useless. Consequently, it is not surprising that mystics attach such value to it. The ruling impulses of man, judgment and passion, are to be found in it.

Should any one of the musicians, scientist, tool-users, and so on have large thumbs, while poets and singers have small ones.

In old days the thumb was recognized as an important member, and it has always had a special significance. In the Roman duels upturned thumbs were a sign that the vanquished gladiator was to live, while if they were turned down the brave man was killed.

A Cordless Apple.

Apples without cores or seeds are promised by a discovery announced at Abbotsford, Canada, the particulars of which have just been received by the U. S. Department of Commerce from Consul-General Halstead. According to the announcement, a seedless and coreless variety of Fameuse apple has been developed, which differs but slightly in shape from an ordinary Fameuse but being longer and flatter at the ends, but with the typical coloring and flavor. Except for a slight marking on the flesh which outlines the situation of the core in an ordinary apple, there are neither core nor seeds. The apples were developed in an orchard at Abbotsford, and the discovery that they were out of the ordinary was an accident. They had come from a new block of Fameuse, about eight years old, bearing for the first time in market quantities. The discovery was made while grading for market, but unfortunately no record was kept of the tree or trees producing the new fruit, and it will not be before another harvest that steps can be taken for its commercial development.

Here and There

A Jersey cow owned by a Montreal man has broken all Canadian records by producing 1,200 pounds of butter in a year.

The average annual per capita cost from fires in United States is $2.25, while Canada loses $2.73 per capita by fire; Spain, $1.86; France, 97 cents; England, 64 cents; Germany, 26 cents, and the Netherlands, only 11 cents.

Bungalow Camps in the wilds of Ontario have been opened by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at French River, Nipigon, and near Kenora, Lake of the Woods.

Traffic through the Lachine Canal during the month of June showed an increase of two million bushels of grain and one hundred thousand tons of coal with increases in pulpwood, produce and passengers over the same month of the previous year.

The wheat crop of Alberta and Manitoba has progressed as well on account of the abundant moisture of the early season that farmers, business men and railroad companies are preparing for a harvest in excess of the record one of 1915.

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Apples without cores or seeds are promised by a discovery announced at Abbotsford, Canada, the particulars of which have just been received by the U. S. Department of Commerce from Consul-General Halstead. According to the announcement, a seedless and coreless variety of Fameuse apple has been developed, which differs but slightly in shape from an ordinary Fameuse but being longer and flatter at the ends, but with the typical coloring and flavor. Except for a slight marking on the flesh which outlines the situation of the core in an ordinary apple, there are neither core nor seeds. The apples were developed in an orchard at Abbotsford, and the discovery that they were out of the ordinary was an accident. They had come from a new block of Fameuse, about eight years old, bearing for the first time in market quantities. The discovery was made while grading for market, but unfortunately no record was kept of the tree or trees producing the new fruit, and it will not be before another harvest that steps can be taken for its commercial development.

British Prime Minister Excellent Business Man Cousin of Rudyard Kipling

Stanley Baldwin is the first British Premier of whom it might be said that his chief claim to international fame is that he is the cousin of a poet. At present there can be no doubt that the name of Rudyard Kipling means more to the world than the name of Stanley Baldwin. But his blood relationship to one of the most illustrious of Englishmen was not one of the reasons why he was called upon to take the place of Bonar Law. He was chosen because he is believed, to be one of the shrewdest, sanest and most business-like men in the public life of the Old Country, and because the present political complexion of the House of Commons made it in the highest degree inadvisable that any but a commoner should be Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin's rivals for the post are all members of the Lords—Curzon, Balfour, Derby and Devonshire, and it happens that the official Opposition has no spokesman in the Lords. It is a matter of common sense that the leader of the Opposition should be able to debate matters with the Prime Minister directly. This would not be possible if one were in the Lords and the other in the Commons.

The new Prime Minister has one achievement of the first magnitude to his credit as well as many smaller tasks faithfully performed. It was he who arranged for the funding of the British debt to the United States, and at the same time made both countries as well satisfied with the bargain as it is possible in the nature of things that they should be. He proved himself a fine business man in his dealings at Washington, and on his return to England he showed that he was also a good politician, for he explained that the sentiment of the west and middle west in the United States made it impossible for him to get the precise terms he would have desired. Immediately the typical western statesman assailed him, but he only smiled. He had scored his point. A few evenings later the American Ambassador challenged his facts in rather a provocative way at a dinner. Again Baldwin smiled and talked about something else, leaving it for Earl Balfour to make an answer. The main thing was that the debt was funded on terms agreed to by both countries and with a minimum of irritation.

Another remarkable thing he did has been by this time generally forgotten in England where similar sacrifices were not unknown. Though he toiled patriotically in the war as a munitions official he was over the age limit for active service. He was represented at the front by two sons. This, however, did not satisfy him, so he left his entire private fortune independently assessed; and turned over one-fourth of it as a free-will gift to the British Exchequer. He is a protectionist, a Tory and a die-hard, but one of his sons is a Socialist, a fact which does not impair their affectionate relations in the slightest. The new Prime Minister is credited with a fine sense of humor, and in the descriptions of him we have read, we note that he is accused of grinning rather than smiling. There is something rather boyish and extremely likeable about him, which is indicated by the fact that when the King called him to Buckingham Palace he took a taxi from the ranks instead of proceeding in greater state in his Rolls-Royce. He is also a confirmed pipe smoker, a fact which might also serve to place him.

Stanley Baldwin comes of a solid Worcestershire County family, one which has always produced loyal supporters of the King, and occasionally men who have distinguished themselves. On his mother's side one perceives something akin to genius. His maternal grandfather was Rev. George MacDonald, a Methodist minister, who often has been spoken of as the father of "four remarkable daughters." They were women remarkable for their beauty and charm. One of them was married by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the painter, and inspired him to depict the type of saintly loveliness with which his name is associated. Another was wed by Sir Edward Poynter, president of the Royal Academy; the third became the bride of Lockwood Kipling, an Indian official, and the fourth became the wife of Alfred Baldwin, who was to become a steel magnate, and the father of the Prime Minister. This Methodist minister, if he were alive to-day, might take considerable pride in the fact that he would be the grandfather of two baronets, a great poet and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Stanley Baldwin went to Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, after which he entered his father's business, and his training has been in steel, railways and finance. It is said that on one occasion when the Baldwin employes were forced to strike because of a labor dispute in which they had no direct part, he paid their wages out of his own pocket. He must have been well liked, for an industrialist who is not approved by labor would not have had such plain sailing to political preferment as has been the case with the Prime Minister. He enjoys social relaxation, and like most Englishmen of his class is interested in some sort of hobby. Mr. Baldwin's is the breeding of pigs at his place in the Severn Valley. He is physically built, slightly below medium height, affable, approachable, and so far has cultivated no mannerisms that have caught the eye of the cartoonist.

Too Hot for Her Job.

"Do you believe that people follow the same occupation in the next world that they do on earth?"

"My mother-in-law won't. She makes ice cream."—London Tit-Bits.

Various Uses of Honey.

Honey can be used safely in diseases where other sweets are interdicted. In diabetes honey and saccharine replace other sweets. In the various diseases in which cod liver oil is prescribed, honey and cream, or honey and butter, can be used as a substitute.

Choppy.

"You say you were on a raft for six weeks, and had nothing to eat but mutton. Where did you get the mutton from."

"Well, you see, the sea was very choppy."

DOGS TRIED IN COURT.

Canines Are Expected to Maintain Standard of Morals.

A dog in a sheep country has a high standard of morals to live up to. He is not just a dog and, therefore, like the famous ears of Corinthinople, merely to be tolerated. His name and character are as well known as those of any shepherd. If he protects sheep, his master loves him and makes him a member of his family far more intimately than he does a cat or any other domestic animal. But woe unto him if the master catches him worrying sheep! Even though he may have grown old, his blameless devotion, he must pay the death penalty.

A story comes from Winchester, Kentucky, of a famous foxhound that was recently put on trial in that town for killing sheep, and of two puppies that "were implicated."

The whole proceedings were marked with the solemnity and regularity that attends a trial of human beings. The prisoner at the bar, well-known Old King, was allowed two attorneys for his defence. Witnesses were called to testify to his good character, but the evidence of his enemies was too strong, and the judge remitted the death penalty only because of the many appeals for mercy that poured in to him from all over the state. The final judgment was that the old dog should suffer exile from Kentucky for life.

In the Scotch Highlands, the scene of that famous dog story, "Bob, Son of Battle," there is perhaps no formal trial when a trusted dog kills a sheep; the execution of justice follows the swift processes of lynch law. Still trials of dogs are not so rare as you might suppose. In Paris a few years ago a ladies' pet terrier was summoned before a police magistrate for a serious canine misdemeanor and mulcted a considerable fine, which, fortunately, his mistress paid for him.

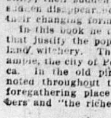
There is no doubt that the ordinary dog has eaten a bit of the bark, if none of the fruit, of the tree of knowledge. He knows very well when he has done wrong and is most abject when his master summons him for punishment. On the other hand, a dog is has done a clever thing his desire for approbation passes all bounds. Persons who dislike dogs are not slow sometimes to accuse them of crimes and misdemeanors of which they are guiltless. It is quite right, therefore, that they should have the benefit of trial by those who are not prejudiced against them.

Another thing: it might not be amiss at times if men were tried for certain offences by dogs. It is hard to believe that a man who has the affection of a dog is really disreputable or wicked, though it is true that there have been such cases—a circumstance that may have given rise to the North of England saying that mother nature put hair over a sheep dog's eyes so that the animal could not see the faults of those who loved it. In the old days a man's guilt or innocence rested upon far shakier testimony than the evidence of a dog's affection or dislike and it is not at all certain that to-day a wise dozen of dogs might not in some cases determine more clearly a man's guilt or innocence than twelve stodgy individuals of the human species would.

SELF-OILING — SELF-REGULATING

With the Strongest Tower Built

It's the "Toronto" Self-Oiling Windmill—requiring "oil only once a year". All gears operate in a bath of special oil affected by neither heat nor cold—every bearing and working part thoroughly and automatically lubricated.



If you have a "Toronto" Windmill now, you can obtain this self-oiling feature by interchanging the head and using your present wheel. Most Toronto Windmills, too, can be made absolutely self-regulating in operation. The "Toronto" Tower will stand for a lifetime because it is the heaviest, strongest and best-braced one built for any windmill. See this new Mill *now*—or get my booklet.

Switzer & Spencer, Napanee

TORONTO

"DUNLOP"

The World's Most Envied Tire

Record Mileage—Faultless Anti-skid

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Willard Storage Batteries

For all Cars

USED ON THE BEST MAKES

Ford Batteries, $20 and up

Graham's = Garage

Willard Service Station

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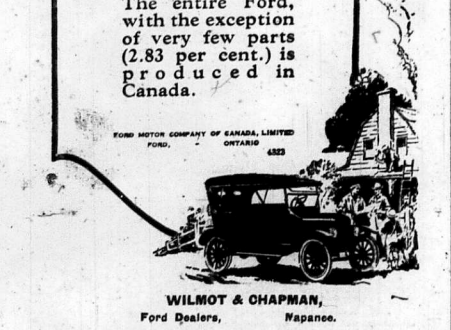
Ford

97 17/100 % Made-in-Canada

The entire Ford, with the exception of very few parts (2.83 per cent.) is produced in Canada.



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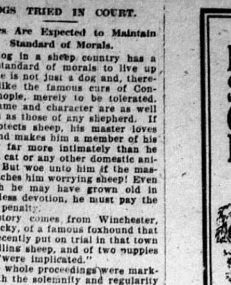
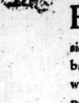
WILMOT & CHAPMAN,
Ford Dealers, Napanee.



For The Success Of Your Farm

FOR the success of your farm and for your own best interests, consider the Bank of Montreal as your banking headquarters—a place to which you can come regularly to deposit money, obtain information and discuss with the Manager your plans and problems.

In the Savings Department, interest is paid regularly on all deposits. Small accounts are welcome.



NAPANEE BRANCH.
D. B. WHITE, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Interesting Tobacco Facts.

Some very interesting facts have been made to determine which one contains the most nicotine. Long glass tubes, in one end of which the cigar, cigarette, and pipe tested, the other end being connected with an exhaust pump, are used for the test. The nicotine is caught in filter paper. These experiments conclusively that cigarette smoke contained the least amount of nicotine. For example, Virginia cigarettes containing 1.40 per cent. nicotine gave a smoke containing only 0.12 per cent. nicotine. Turkish cigarettes containing 1.28 per cent. nicotine gave a smoke with only 0.21 per cent. nicotine. Egyptian cigarettes with 1.74 per cent. of the alkaloid yielded a smoke with just 0.21 per cent. of nicotine. A Havana cigar, containing only 0.64 per cent. nicotine, yielded a smoke with 0.26 per cent. of the alkaloid. Tobacco smoked in the pipe, containing 2.85 per cent. of nicotine, yields a smoke containing 2.20 per cent. of nicotine. Porto Rico shag tobacco, containing 0.33 per cent. nicotine, gives a smoke containing 0.25 per cent. of nicotine in the pipe.

Post Office Romance.

In the museum of the British post office there are many curious exhibits. One of these is a time-worn one-can was mailbag, a reminiscence of a daring mail robbery. This bag is over 100 years old and was once taken by an armed footpad one evening in February, 1.2... road the pedestrian who was carrying the mails seized the bag and ran off. A reward of £200 was offered for the apprehension of the robber, but no trace of him or the mailbag was found until nearly sixty years later. The discovery then came about in a most singular manner. In 1876 an old-wayside inn was being demolished at Churchill, Somerset, and in the rafter the workmen found, amongst other things, the long-lost mailbag, having evidently been hidden there by the highwayman of 1798, after being despoiled of its contents.

GOOD MONEY IN GOOD FARMING

"Let's Get to Work and Pay Off the Mortgage"

NINE years ago Canada's national debt was about one-third of a billion. Now it is more than two and one-third billions today.

Our debts have greatly increased—our revenues must also go up. The farmer has to bear his share of the increased burden. That means he must increase his revenue.

Complaint has been heard that farmers under present conditions in Canada cannot make farming pay. And yet many thousands of Canadian farmers do make it pay.

How Is It Done?

Patient and industrious "carry on" will do wonders, but something more is needed. Too often "patient industry" is coupled with "dull persistance" in poorly thought out methods.

Farmers today more than ever, must plan ahead. As well as "plug along"; indeed they have no option, if they wish to succeed.

Co-ordination of head and hand will mean real success. Farming in Canada has paid and pays now on many farms. It can be made to pay on almost every farm. Canadian agriculture has passed through low profit-making eras successfully in the past and can do so again.

With the increased cost of production, the higher standards of living now prevailing cannot be maintained by poor farm management, "hoarder" milkers, scrub heeves, poor quality hogs or non-profitable lens.

That even under present conditions profits may be made is testified to by many skilful, careful, non-plunging farmers, who believe more in the policy of "slow but sure" and "pay as you go" rather than speed, with excessive borrowing and the often consequent disaster.

The results on our Experimental Farms also bear testimony to the value of thorough, skilful work.

The Farmer Must Manufacture

But crops alone are not enough. The farmer must change his standard into beef, milk, pork, butter, poultry, etc.

With fair yielding cows labor always good profits in Canada. The average cow has increased her yield 25% in the last ten years. She can quite readily go up another 25%, and more, and there is where the profit lies. Better cows, better selection and better breeding will do the job feed, weed, breed.

To do better farming means better pastures and more generous supplies of [illegible] roughage. Short rotations including clover and ensilage crops (corn, sunflower, pea and oat, etc.) will provide feed in abundance for both summer and winter. The experiments and investigations which the Dominion Department of Agriculture have carried on prove that farming scientifically and systematically undertaken will pay profits. The records and particulars of such work in every province are available to the Canadian farmer.

Crop Returns Should be Increased

On the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa some crop costs and crop profits in 1922 as contrasted with all-Ontario average crop costs and crop profits are given below. The all-Ontario figures are in brackets:

	Cost per acre	*Profit per acre*
Hay	$21.13 ($15.50)	$11.21 ($5.05)
Corn for		
Forage	$47.50 ($33.75)	$10.38 ($2.66)
Oats	$26.47 ($19.32)	$ 7.33 (.05)

Similar results can be shown from the Dominion Experimental Farms in every province.

Experimental Farm crops are sometimes claimed to be produced at too great cost. Thousands of experiments, however, show that increased cropping costs wisely applied up to a reasonable point always increase crop profits. This is true on the Experimental Farm—and on any and every farm.

Are you growing grain, or producing seed or interested in fruit? We can give you information that will help you. Do you breed live stock? Are you keeping dairy cattle? Are you interested in poultry? Write us for information. We have some that will help you.

We have published and have for free distribution 200 different reports, bulletins and circulars dealing with matters of interest to you. Ask for what you want, or for a list of our publications.

We shall have something more to say later. Meantime write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, about your problems.

Have Faith in Canada

Authorized for publication by the
Dominion Department of Agriculture
W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister. Dr. J. H. GRISDALE, Deputy Minister.

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Wilson's Hardware Store

Let us help you Keep Cool.

Coal Oil Stoves
Refrigerators
Screen Doors
Window Screens
Electric Irons
Electric Toasters

Summer Comforts are Necessities

D. B. WILSON
'Phone 138.

LIGHTNING MAY STRIKE YOUR BARN

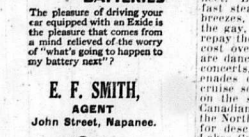
Make sure that your barns and crops, as well as your house, are amply covered by insurance. Consult

HARSHAW & SON
Insurance AGents
NAPANEE

Exide
MADE IN CANADA
BATTERIES

The pleasure of driving your car equipped with an Exide is the pleasure that comes from a mind relieved of the worry of "what's going to happen to my battery next"?

E. F. SMITH,
AGENT
John Street, Napanee.



The Big Show is coming Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee and Night. "The Napanee Kiddies Minstrel Review" to The Strand. The Jollys of 1923.

MISS BESSIE J. CARD
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio: John Street.
'Phone 277. 32-cp

Coal Oil Stoves !

New Perfection and Wickless Stoves, the latest improved lines in stock. WILSON'S Hardware.

WHEN ROSES BLOOM

And velvet lawns and cool foliage surround those in their final sleep, let us erect to the memory of your dear departed, a monument in granite, that will stand forever. We have always a large number of designs to choose from at very low prices.

WM. HOWITT, - NAPANEE

'Phone 359. **McIntosh Bros.** 'Phone 359.
(Six Stores)

Special Clearance Sale
—OF—
Canadian and English Ginghams, Plaids, Checks and Stripes. See our Bargain Window. Prices from **20c. yard.**

PERCALES—Light and dark patterns, 36 inches wide. To clear **21c. yard.**

The Big Bar that makes the washing smaller. McINTOSH BROS.' LAUNDRY SOAP.

RATINES—The last lot. All specially reduced. From **65c. yard.**

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR—on sale. Now don't miss this lot. Ladies' Vests, all one price **25c. each.**

HAMMOCKS—Only a few left to clear. **$3.95 up.**

PRESERVING TIME—is now in full swing. Get your Sealers from us. **Crown Pints $1.25 doz.**
Preserving Kettles from 25c. up.

Have you tried McIntosh Bros.' Laundry Soap? 10 lb. bars for 75c.

—SHOP AT—
McINTOSH BROS., NAPANEE BRANCH.
Where You Get Value for Your Money.

McIntosh Bros.' Laundry Soap. Everybody's Using It.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

The pastor will conduct both services.

Rev. Benjamin Greatrix will conduct Public Worship at 10.30 and 7 and prayer service on Wednesday evening at 7.45.

9-a.m.—Class meeting.
9.45 a.m.—Young people's class
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.

Grand excursion to Presqu' Isle and 42 o'clock Point, Thursday, 8 a.m.

Hay Forke Rope.

Best Plymouth pure Manilla Hay Forke Rope; also chaine, slings, hay forks; also Plymouth Binder Twine, superior quality. WILSON'S Hardware.

Cheese Board Sales.

Napanee, 1,105 at 17¾c.
Picton, 1,045 at 17¾c.
Perth, 4,085 at 17¾c.
Iroquois, 970 at 17¾c.
Vankleek Hill, 975 at 17¾c.

Chautauqua Saturday Night (Aug. 4th).

Lecture, by Frank Preston Johnson, will be particularly interesting to all interested in agriculture. Mr. Johnson has been studying the Farm Problem for a life-time, and knows what he is talking about.

Farmers, Attention.

The committee in charge of the Chautauqua programme have changed the hour of the afternoon programme, commencing this year at 2 p.m., instead of 3 o'clock. This will enable the farmers to attend both afternoon and evening entertainments.

Are Ranking Officers.

The grand master, M. W. Bro. Co. Ponton has appointed R. W. Bro. W. S. Herrington, K.C., Napanee, grand representative of North Carolina; R. W. Bro. H. F. Robertson, Belleville, grand representative of The Netherlands; R. W. Bro. R. H. Spencer, Trenton, grand representative of Kansas and the Masonic grand lodge of Canada.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh groceries each week, and fresh fruit in season. When you wish the finest cup of tea, or coffee try this store. We handle only the highest grade of vinegar. Ogilvie's flour, rolled oats and wheat granules, a fresh shipment this week. A special in potted meats at 3 tins for 25c. Try them for quality. We are buying fresh eggs. Use the 'phone 154.

THOMPSON BROS.

Wilton Girls Won.

The Wilton "Imps" played their second game on Wednesday, July 11th, at Wilton from 6 to 8 p.m. with the Strathcona and Newburgh girls. Victory was for the "Imps," the score being 26 to 9. The following is the line-up for the Wilton team: Helen Asselstine, p.; Eleanor Emberly, c.; Dorothy Neilson, 1b.; Aleita Babcock, 2b.; Luella Peters, 3b.; Reta Newman, s.s.; Irene Burgess, s.s.; Hazel Frank, and Hilda Shier, c.f. Lillian Babcock, r.f.

Installation of Officers.

On Tuesday evening, District Deputy Grand Master B. Sparks and suite, Enterprise, installed the officers of the Napanee I.O.O. F. lodges as follows:

NAPANEE LODGE No. 86.
Noble Grand—W. T. Baird.
Vice Grand—H. Seymour.
Rec. Sec.—F. W. Barrett.
Fin. Sec.—E. McLaughlin.
Treasurer—C. J. Pollard.
Warden—G. Ohlman.
Conductor—P. Vine.
Chaplain—A. D. Snider.
R.S.N.G.—Lorne Reddick.
L.S.N.G.—F. J. Vanalstine.
R. S. V. G.—E. F. Smith.
L. S. V. G.—J. Gibb.
Outside Guard—Frank Mills.
Inside Guard—Russell Dennis.
R.S.S.—Edwin Baughan.
L.S.S.—E. Cummings.

ARGYLE LODGE No. 212.
Noble Grand—Geo. T. Walters.
R.S.—B. Reaubien.
L.S.—J. Hughes.
V. G.—Roy Moore.
R.S.N.G.—A. Ford.
L.S.N.G.—C. Reid.
Warden—H. Rose.
Con.—Morley Holmes.
R.S.—Roy Root.
F.S.—H. Scott.
Treas.—F. Scott.
Chap.—W. Sills.
I.G.—N. Root.
O.G.—J. Birrell.
L.S.S.—G. Winter.
R.S.S.—R. Sills.

Following the installation ceremony the visitors were entertained at Caton's restaurant.

DENBIGH

Last Friday quite a severe hail and rain storm passed through this district, damaging crops, while other places near by escaped. On the whole, grain, hay and gardens are good.

Mr. Maddigan, Fire Ranger, makes his rounds regularly and there are no bush fires at present.

Rev. P. A. Scott, lately of Napanee, has come to take charge of this circuit, and preached an excellent sermon in the Methodist Church here last Sunday. Mr. Scott is no stranger here, as he taught school in Vennachar for several years.

Mrs. J. W. Youmans, Can. Soo, has come to spend a few weeks at her father's, Mr. Wm. Lane's.

Mrs. G. M. Exley, the Misses Exley and Master George, Napanee, are here visiting their relatives and at Vennachar.

Mr. D. E. Youmans and daughter, Miss Ella, left for their home at Cache Bay, after visiting relatives and friends here.

Mr. J. F. Johnston and son, Clifford, have returned to Toronto after spending a few days here.

Mr. Simon Ball has completed his road work on the Denbigh-Vennachar road and has made a great improvement.

Mr. A. H. Lane went to Caldwell Station with a load of cheese on Wednesday.

There are a great many who come back to spend their holidays, and travellers who pass through, all remark on the beauty of Cedar Lake. Not only is it a beauty spot, but fishing is enjoyed by many.

Amazing Facts Given By Mrs. Ruth Thornton

"Since taking Tanlac I've regained the thirty-five pounds I lost while sick and five pounds besides," declared Mrs. Ruth Thornton, 717 Asumption St., Windsor, Ont.

"At the time I got Tanlac a case of the 'flu' had brought me down to where I was only a shadow of my former self, and so weak I could hardly walk across the floor. My stomach caused me more misery than words can tell. My nerves were so completely unstrung I just dreaded to go to bed, for I couldn't sleep. Even to sweep the floor was a burden to me.

"But Tanlac has made me so well and strong my housework is like play to me. My appetite is enormous, my food digests perfectly, and sleep the whole night through and never hear a sound. My friends tell me I am the picture of good health. I never can praise Tanlac enough for the good it has done me."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 37-million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills are Nature's own remedy for constipation. For sale everywhere.

Spend A Little Save A Lot

Its surprising what DRY CLEANING can do in putting smartness and longer wear into a man's clothes.

Bring in your Suits and have them Cleaned and put in shape.

JAMES WALTERS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
NAPANEE

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

Sunday, 10.30—Morning Worship.
11.45—Sunday school and bible classes.
Sunday, 7.00 p. m.—Evening Worship.
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.—Midweek service.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Litany.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Evensong.

Fishing Tackle

Poles, lines, reels, hooks, baits in great variety. DAVY & ALLISON.

TO OPEN NAPANEE FAIR.

Col. Cokshutt, Lieut. Governor of Ontario, will open the Napanee Fair, on Tuesday, September 11th.

New High Test Gas.

In order to introduce Marathon High Test Gas to the public, we intend selling it for a time at the same price as low test gas. We invite you to give it a trial.

WISEMAN'S GARAGE,
33-d Napanee.

NEWBURGH.

Mr. Clarence Hannah, of the Wesley neighborhood, is stopping at his father-in-law's, Mr. Geo. Quail's, convalescing after an operation for appendicitis in the General Hospital, Kingston.

Mr. Arch Reid, who had a limb amputated some months ago and who was able to get around on crutches, rather overdid the exercise while on a business trip to Kingston, straining the cords of his arms, which produced a kind of paralysis and pain which gave his friends some uneasiness. He is now, however, in a fair way to recovery.

Miss Lillian Embury is home from the Kingston Hospital, where she was successfully operated on for goitre.

A lawn social was held Friday evening on Mr Geo. Paul's lawn for the benefit of the Public Library.

Miss Jessie Wilson, who has been engaged teaching at Kingsley, Sask., is home spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs Bella Wilson.

Mr Dan Rodgers, of Wesley, had some trouble with his car while attending the funeral of the late Mr. Cox. The car by some means took fire. This precipitated a stampede among drivers of cars near the scene, high resulted in a general mix-up, to the detriment of running boards and other outstanding parts of cars which had part in the melee.

Do You Feel Tired After Eating ?

A tired, nervous feeling may be a sign of poisons in your system which prevent proper digestion. Food turns into poison and gas, making you nervous and weak. Simple buckthorn bark, glycerin, etc., as mixed in Adlerika, expels poisons and gas from BOTH upper and lower bowel. Removes old matter you thought was in your system which poisoned stomach and made you tired and nervous. Adlerika is EXCELLENT to guard against appendicitis. Wallace's Drug Store.

Hear "Barney Google", "Yes, We Have No Bananas," "You Tell Her, I Stutia," "Carolina in The Mooning," "Lovin' Sam," and many other song hits in The Napanee Kiddies Minstrel Review at The Strand, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee and Night.

BATH

Miss Edith Forester is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Forester.

Mrs. May Kellar, Guelph, is also spending her holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Forester.

Mr. and Mrs. Brackenbury and family of Wingham, Ont., are spending the holidays at Charles Burley's.

Mr. A. Wallace Brown, of Newark, N. J., is spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, of Sarnia, are at Mrs. Florence Hannah's.

Mr. Grant Wemp and friend, Mr. Mitchell, of Toronto, are spending their vacation at H. D. Wemp's.

Mrs. George Davy spent a couple of days in Napanee recently with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Mellow.

SAVAGE MOVIE FANS.

How Pictures Shown to South Sea Islanders Affected Them.

The South Seas still are a great source of unusual experiences. Present-day tourists who visit the islands return with fascinating tales of coral seas, picturesque, palm-fringed shores and happy languid natives who once were cannibals. One of the most interesting accounts comes from Mr. Martin Johnson, who in "Asia" tells how the natives of Malekula acted when he showed some motion pictures that at considerable risk of his life he had taken of them two years before.

"The beach," he says "was crowded with savages; Nagapate, the chief, and all his men were there. I had thought that they would be curious about my machinery, but they scarcely looked at it; they merely squatted on the sands and clutched their guns tight in their hands. I saw that the show must begin at once; so I started everything. Since I had no idea how the savages would act, I stationed armed guards at both sides of the screen and round the projector. Immediately afterwards the show began.

"A bright square flashed on the screen; then came a hundred feet of titles. The natives divided their attention between the strange letters and the rays of white light that passed above their heads. Jabbering all the while, they looked forward and upward and back toward me. Then suddenly Nagapate's face appeared on the screen. A great roar of 'Nagapate!' went up.

"Amid an uproar that made it impossible for me to make myself heard I ran the reel to the end. Virtually every savage pictured on the screen was in the audience; in two years they had changed scarcely at all. As each man appeared they called out his name and laughed and shouted with joy. Among the figures that came and went on the screen was that of a man who had been dead a year. The natives were awestruck. My magic could bring back the dead! Midway in the performance I turned the projection handle over to one of my own natives and joined the audience. My wife was crying with excitement; and there was a lump in my throat. When the show was ended a great shout went up, and the savages gathered in groups to discuss the performance, for all the world as people do back home."

"While we packed our apparatus the natives cut bamboo and made rude torches. When all were ready they lighted their torches at the fire that burned on the beach and then set off in single file by the trail. My wife and I sat on the beach and watched the flares as they filed up hill and down dale the long eight miles to their village. The night was so dark that we could see almost nothing except the string of lights that wound up the hill like a fiery serpent. The head of the serpent disappeared over the brow of the hill. It re-appeared so far that tail slowly wriggled out of sight."

AUSTRALIAN HOME PICTURED.

Word Painting That Brings Scene Perfectly Before Reader's Eyes.

Through some paddocks and a belt of trees you come first to the wool shed, quiet now, for the time of shearing is past. You pass through a white gate and as you descend the steep drive you see the house at the bottom of the hill—a long, low bungalow, gayly painted in two shades of apple green, with a dull red roof. By it runs a little creek, which widens into a dam at the foot of the garden. The hill above the house is golden with wattle, the scent, too heavy indoors but delicious in the open, fills the air. In the garden beside a tall stump of bamboo, a black wattle with feathery leaves and pale yellow blossoms hangs over the water. There are gardenias, roses, fuchsias, antirrhinums tall as bushes, double pink peach blossoms and scarlet carnations.

A black swan swims up and down the water; he stretches out his long neck and utters his queer guttural cry. From the veranda you can see on the skyline a long low hill, bare of trees, but green in the distance.

There are no mists; all the outlines are sharply defined against the blue sky. The frogs keep up a continuous drowsy murmur not much louder than a cricket, but with an occasional deep note as though a harp string had been struck.

Later the moon will rise and the magpies delight your ear with their harmonious warble all the night long, and the trunks of the great gum trees stand out white in the moonlight, lending dignity to the scene. A calm is on the place, a deep quiet, broken only by the sounds of nature.—Christian Science Monitor.

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FUNERAL MOTOR EQUIPMENT

FURS IN CANADA.

Beaver and Marten May Become Extinct in Near Future.

Ontario led the way as a producer of raw furs in the season of 1921-1922, according to an interesting report on the nation's fur production just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Quebec was second and the Western Provinces third. Another feature of the year's production was that the total for Canada showed an increase of 72 per cent. over the preceding year in value and an increase of 48 per cent. in the number of pelts.

The total value of the pelts of furbearing animals taken in the Dominion during the season of 1921-1922 was $17,438,800, an increase over the previous year of $7,287,273, or 72 per cent., and the number of pelts of all kinds was 4,366,790, an increase over the previous season of 48 per cent. These figures, the Bureau points out, comprise pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch-bred animals.

Muskrat was the largest item of production last season, both in number of pelts and in value, the total value $4,707,043. The beaver was second with 1,134,134 pelts valued at $4,266,767, followed by mink, white fox, marten and silver fox. The pelt of the silver fox is the most costly of the Canadian furs, the average value for last season being $147 per pelt. Fisher and blue fox were next, with a value of $74 and $70 each, respectively.

Ontario was the leader of the provinces, with a total fur production valued at $4,959,492; Quebec had $3,326,626; the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta had each a production value at about $1,500,000; Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Yukon were each under $500,000.

There is an interesting paragraph on Canada's fur exports which begins as follows:

"Though the bison is gone forever, and the beaver and the marten are slowly following, the fur trade of Canada is in no immediate danger of extinction. A century ago the value of the export trade in furs exceeded that of any other product. This has greatly changed, yet the total output is not declining and Canada may still be described as the last great fur preserve of the world. Furs, dressed and undressed, to the value of $14,826,550 were exported in the fiscal year of 1922, the British market absorbing $4,266,688 and the United States most of the remainder."

Here is a Record.

The record of Thomas McKenney, postmaster at Thornbury, Ont., for 60 years, will take some beating. Mr. McKenney is still in harness at 84; and probably holds the record as postmaster in the Dominion. He was born in Dublin in 1839 and is a second cousin to the late Lord Charles Beresford. He studied medicine, and came to Canada in 1863, opening a drug store in Thornbury. It was while he was on a trip to Toronto in 1863 to purchase drug supplies that the citizens of the town during his absence unanimously recommended him for postmaster, and he was appointed by Sir John Macdonald. Mr. McKenney has held other offices, having being elected 17 times out of 18 contests—12 as Councillor of Collingwood township and four times as reeve. To his temperate habits and his Irish extraction, coupled with his love of outdoor life, especially his annual vacation on the north shore, Mr. McKenney ascribes his long and healthy life.

Do Our Bodies Really Change?

The cells of which our body is composed are really in perpetual change. Every instant some particles of us somewhere are wearing out—only to be replaced immediately.

A scar may remain for years, but this is only because the exact shape of our bodies, the frame of the cells, as it were, remains constant, but the tissues bordering that scar all change.

In early life, new cells are born faster than the old ones die, and so we "grow," but the changing process is with us all our days.

Actually the tissues are renewed all round in a good deal less than an average of seven years, but since some magic virtue was supposed to attach to the old number seven, this figure was adopted as a rough measure of reckoning what was then only half-understood.

Man Dies Trying to Save Hat.

Pursuing his hat, which blew from his head while he was riding in an automobile, Alfredo Pasquinelli, thirty-seven years old, lost his balance after climbing over the fence along the Boulevard of the Allies, at Pittsburgh, Pa., and fell to his death down a precipice. His body was found half buried in a pile of coal at the bottom of the embankment.

Never Reproached Her.

"Haven't I made you what you are?" asked the wife, proudly.

"Darling!" she answered, "have I ever reproached you for it?"

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How a neglectful husband blindly sacrifices his own happiness; how a woman's reputation is saved by a clever ruse. See it in "YOUR FRIEND AND MINE."
Also a special Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Agnes Ayres presents "BORDERLAND." The story deals with a young woman, feeling herself misjudged and mistreated, and about to wreck her life's happiness, who is guided by the spirit of an ancestor, who experienced the same agony and eventually ruined her life.
Also a 2-reel Comedy.
And next episode of our serial, "THE PLUNDER."

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Marshall Neilan presents "FOOLS FIRST." You have seen Marshall Neilan in several of his other pictures, so don't fail to see him in "Fools First."
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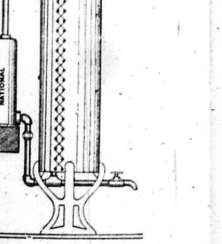

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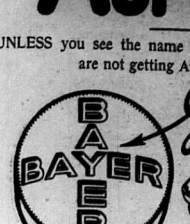

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SUFFERED IN RUSSIA

MRS. STAN. HARDING WAS BORN IN TORONTO.

This Canadian Woman Became an English Journalist and Her Experiences In Russia Have Been an International Question—She Was Denounced By an American Woman Who Wanted to Save Her Own Skin.

The story of Mrs. Stan. Harding, whose name, along with that of Mr. Davison, recently figured in the Russian note, has never been told in full. Mrs. Stan. Harding, to begin with, is Canadian born. She was born on Jameson avenue, Toronto. Her father was English and her mother a daughter of J. Leslie, a postmaster of Toronto.

Mrs. Stan. Harding is a thin, delicate anaemic woman now, wearing her hair bobbed, not a choice of fashion, but a result of typhus. "I was young when I entered Russia," she said in an recent interview, "but I am an old woman now."

"But let me tell my story, because such fragmentary and distorted portions of it have appeared that I do not know what impressions people hold.

"I went to Moscow in June, 1920, to represent there the New York World. I had introductions from Soviet representatives, without which I should probably have had difficulty entering. On my arrival in Moscow I was put in the same room with Mrs. Marguerite Harrison, the representative of the Associated Press of America and that same night she was arrested and put in the state prison of Moscow, the Lubianka. I was confronted by a fictitious trial as a political spy and sentenced to execution. I remained over three months in solitary confinement, without reading, writing or any communication with the outside world.

"Frequently I was visited by Mogilewsky, head of the foreign espionage department of the Extraordinary Commission and told that I could purchase my freedom by acting as a spy and informer on foreign visitors. I refused and was about to be brought up for execution when as a last resort I claimed an interview with Tchicherion, whom I had met formerly in Berlin. Tchicherion knew that the accusation was a false one and I was reprieved. I left Russia in December 1920, my release being one of the preliminaries for the signing of the Trade Agreement."

It was through the Bolsheviks themselves that I first learned the source of the information which had led to my arrest. Mrs. Marguerite Harrison had come to Russia in April, 1920, in the dual capacity of secret military agent of the U. S. Government and representative of the Boston Sun and Associate Press. I had known her previously in Berlin, when she was there on journalistic work. Mrs. Harrison's secret service mission in Russia was discovered to the Bolsheviks and she was arrested. She was given the option, which was later presented to me of suffering execution or becoming spy. She accepted the latter choice and informed the service that I had been in the secret service of the British Government in Berlin, that I had socialistic tendencies and was a wrong one. It was in consequence of her statements that I was imprisoned and suffered the ordeal I went through.

There have been numerous petitions on my behalf. My cause was taken up by Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lord Robert Cecil, Lady Burnham for the Women's Society of Journalists, by the National Union of Journalists, the Central News and many members of Parliament.

"Finally a meeting was convened in the House of Commons which included Viscount Curzon, Sir John Simon, Messrs, Clynes, Henderson and Snowden, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke and several others. A recommendation was passed urging the British Government to bring the matter without delay to the Government of the United States. Nothing followed the resolution. Mrs. Marguerite Harrison is still spreading the lie in the United States that I was engaged in Berlin for the British Government, though it has been expressly denied by the Foreign Office that I was at that time or at any other time in the service of the Government.

"On one occasion when I was at the F.O. it was suggested to me that the American Embassy would like to see me. I attended there accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Richard Grosvenor. We were met by the Military Attache, Col. Solbert, who suggested that compensation was the main thing being sought from the Soviet Government, naming £10,000 the amount of my claim. 'Very little, too,' he remarked. 'America would be willing to help you, but the condition would be that you should refrain from making these statements about Mrs. Harrison. America will protect its agent. Mrs. Harrison did very good work for us during the war.'

"What I despair of chiefly," continued Mrs. Harding, "is that the injustice is a continuing one. No denial has been published in America of the statement uttered by Mrs. Harrison that I was a secret agent. The press there refuses to make the contradiction because it would expose the falseness of the charges which were made against me by the author. Even in the publication to the U. S. of the terms of the British note to Russia by the A. P. the phrase imprisoned 'on a false charge' was deleted, so zealous is this association to shield the name of its correspondent. I do not believe that Mrs. Harrison obtained me from personal motives, but I think the wrong done to an innocent journalist by one combining the functions of secret agent of a country and correspondent of a powerful association should be exposed as a wrong done to genuine journalism."

Names Different.

One result of the conquest of England by the Normans in 1066, was that two languages at once were current in England.

Norman-French was the tongue of the conquerors, while the conquered stuck to their native Saxon, and not for a couple of centuries were the two merged into a common "English."

In the meantime the natural effect was that all the "luxury trades," as it were, took their name from the French, while all the mean and servile industries, where the work was of the conquered, were spoken of in the old Saxon.

So the man who looked after the pig called it by the Saxon "poeg" or "swine," while the gentleman who ate it thought of it as the Norman-French "pork!"

In this way we get ox and boeuf (beef), sheep and mouton (mutton), deer and venison.

The conquered had the job of looking after the beast; the conqueror enjoyed eating its dressed flesh! And though the centuries have passed and we are now one united race, most of these old distinctions of names still remain in our language.

Sketch by Sargeant.

Now that John Singer Sargeant has executed a black and white sketch of the Duke of York as Ambassador Harvey's wedding present to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the duke's bride, it may be followed by a royal commission in the near future.

It seems to have been a weakness of the British Royal Family since before Queen Victoria's time to commission artist who would turn out canvas of a character popular with the masses rather than with those of discrimination. Henry VIII, it is argued, thought enough of himself and posterity to commission Holbein, why should not King George sit for Sargeant or Sir William Orpen or Augustine John?

Jenny Lind as Inventor.

One may scan the records of the patent office in vain to find the name of Jenny Lind as an inventor. Yet she was responsible in a large degree for the "parlor car." When P. T. Barnum took the famous singer to America she was obliged to spend much of her time in travelling from place to place on the wretched railroads of the period. So to reduce the discomforts of the trip, she had the seats of an ordinary car removed, and the vehicle furnished with chairs, tables and other pieces of furniture which would be appropriate to a parlor. She jocosely called this her "parlor car," and it is undoubtedly from this that we get the name for our pullman chair cars.

None In Sight Now.

Jack—Tom, I'm in a terrible fix. I'm engage to three girls.

Tom—Well, that's not exactly a crime.

Jack—No, that's the worst of it. If it were I could go to prison and have some peace.—Boston Evening Transcript.

The best method of paying for the farm is to make it exceptionally productive, and the way to do this is to keep the right kind of dairy cattle thereon.

Sometimes hoeing is hard work, not because the ground is especially weedy, but because the hoe is not set at the right angle or is dull and rusty. Bright, sharp tools make the work more easy.

The Craft of Criminals

Do you part your hair on the right side? Do your eyebrows arch? Have you square shoulders? If so, a detective may mistake you for a desperate criminal attempting to disguise himself. Capt. J. C. Goodwin, in "Sidelights on Criminals," points out that simplicity is the keynote of disguise. Here is his explanation of how it is done:—

"Hair parted normally on the left side should be parted on the right. The arch of the eyebrows may be altered with a little pomade. A fig inserted in each cheek will 'fatten' a thin face, while a third pressed against the palate will even disguise the voice.

"A little pad of cotton wool on each shoulder will raise them, and this will in itself make a world of difference, while a little lead shot in one boot, or both, will alter one's gait or produce a definite kid limp." Handwriting is faked by wearing a tight-fitting boot, which "produces a cramped unnatural style."

Crime is detected in some parts of this country by a machine. The contrivance has three parts: the kinesgraph records the suspect's breathing, the chronoscope registers the time, and the sphygmomanometer indicates the blood pressure.

An examiner asks the subject a series of commonplace questions, and then, at an unexpected moment a question relating to the crime. This is where the kinegraph, chronoscope, and the sphygmomanometer come into play.

Capt. Goodwin points out that the "third degree" practiced in the United States is a system of ruthless and brutal cross-examination, bullying, and brow-beating. "It is a mental process, refined cruelty, constant insistence on the unexpected. The third degree might be described as the art of getting on someone else's nerves.

"A suspect in the United States had a baffled look on his face, and it was decided to try the third degree. First his servants gave notice without reason. Then he was made constantly aware that he was being shadowed. As he sat in tramway cars people opposite to him would whisper together; anonymous letters arrived. And the police reached bed rock on the occasion of his taking his wife to the local theatre the orchestra stopped dead at his entry.

"That was the last straw, and the same evening he telephoned for the police, who were by now expecting such a call, and confessed."

In Canada and Great Britain, the "third degree" is regarded as inhuman and accordingly the police do not practice it.

In a chapter on fakes we learn that even mummies are forged. A mummy manufactured in Antwerp for 1,000 francs, represented as being that of Rameses in a black basalt of Thebes, was sold for 110,000 francs, and a "Dresden doctor exhumed the newly-buried corpse of a girl, treated it to represent the mummy of Queen Nitokris, and sold it for a colossal sum."

Age is imparted to pictures by liquoriee juice, and "dirt" is provided by a mixture of gum and ashes.

Capt. Goodwin gives a piece of good advice to bookbuyers: Dogs should be kept at the bottom of a flight of stairs or outside a bedroom door. Leave several doors open; the draught caused by a burglar will cause them to bang.

The Eskimo's Love Song.

From the Arctic I come to thee
On a reindeer shod with snow;
And the wind is blowing my buttons off,
And the temperature is low.

And the walrus hears me sneeze,
I love thee, I love but thee,
With a love that may never freeze,
Till the pole grows hot and goes to pot,
And similar sentimental rot.

Look from thy igloo and see
My passion and my pain.
I'm sitting on the cold, cold snow,
And I'm just one big chilblain
There's twenty degrees of frost,
And my teeth are chattering so,
But the warmth of my love is enough
To melt the grinding floe.
Till the seals sing glees and the whales climb trees
And the sands of the desert begin to freeze.

I've been here half the night,
And the nights are six monthslong.
Oh, lean from thy igloo and hark
To the words of my plaintive song.
A couple of Polar bears
Are coming along the street;
So open the door for the love of Mick,
Open the door, toot sweet!

Not the best coal could warm your soul
Like an Eskimo lover who's up the Pole.

Can Go Long Without Food.

Some weeks ago a pig disappeared from its sty on a Cornish farm. Search was made, but the creature could not be found, and was given up for lost.

Twenty-four days later a man passing an old mine shaft heard something below, and made a search. There was poor piggy, some thirty feet down, quite unhurt, and it was speedily got out.

It was thin, but otherwise not a bit the worse, and at once started feeding ravenously, says London Answers.

It takes a long time to starve a fat pig, which can actually lose half its weight before it dies. Most full-grown animals can go without food for a long time, but not more as much as two-fifths of their weight before succumbing. An exception is the mole, which, when deprived of food, starves to death in less than 48 hours.

A healthy human being can fast 40 days if he or she takes plenty of water. A case is on record of a woman going 43 days without food, during which time her weight decreased from 143 to 99 pounds.

Children cannot fast for long without fatal consequences. They collapse after a fast of three to five days, and lose a quarter of their weight.

Snakes, of course, are the champion fasters. The big python in the zoo recently went more than two years without a meal.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder is scientifically made and has never failed to give the maximum leavening efficiency. Because of this and the uniformly satisfactory results obtained by its use we recommend it as Canada's perfect baking powder.

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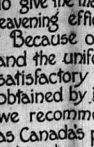

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

Site Made Famous by Charles Dickens Passes.

The passing of Vieweg's Old Curiosity Shop in Westminster Bridge Road is a sad occasion, remarks the London Evening News.

Though it was jostled out of its original home (where in 1910 it boasted establishment for over 100 years) by the preparations for the building of the new county hall, it was immediately re-established by its proprietor a few doors lower down.

The late George Gus Vieweg preserved the quaint old system in the new home, and wanderers returned were happy to find Old Curiosity Shop just as it was years ago.

Thus it had the most crowded shop window in all London; curiosities were suspended down its panes on strings like onions, and the majority were descriptively ticketed so that you could even have ten minutes of education at the window.

You walked into the shop under a low-hanging cloud of bags and straps and golf clubs, and within the ceiling was thickly hung and entirely hidden by an amazing mixture of musical instruments, knob-kerries, barometers, handcuffs, telescopes, walking sticks, native spears and shields and Arab guns with carved stocks.

This Mr. Vieweg died a month or two ago and his stock is now preparing for the auctioneer.

No reasonable Dickensian will wish to dispute the claim of that charming old building in a corner of Lincion's Innfields to be the original Old Curiosity Shop.

There is nothing in the book to prove it—but what of that? The definite link between Dickens and the Westminster Bridge Road shop is the fact that the novelist was a customer of the late Mr. Vieweg's father. One can go further, perhaps, and point to the fact that the Viewegs have always specialized in nicknacks and medals.

Now recall Master Humphrey's second visit to Little Nell and her grandfather. After Nell's arrival and Dick Swiveller and Quilp had gone:

"I willingly yielded to his persuasions, and sat down, pencil-in-hand, to examine some curious miniatures and a few old medals which he placed before me."

However, all is surmise; and what matters as much as anything is that thousands of people are going to miss this Old Curiosity Shop who regard it with something like affection.

Old Mr. Vieweg could tell immediately if he had what a customer wanted, and could put his hand on it in all that made miscellany.

He literally lived in his business, for he never returned from a holiday without a bagful of treasures.

They say he had at one time and another a gold violin, Napoleon's own Legion of Honor badge, his lozenge box and gold star, many of the Roman bronzes that have been taken from the Thames, and an ivory model of Nelson's Victory, made by French prisoners at Portsmouth.

When cataloguing the books—among some of which Dickens, Gladstone and Beaconsfield probably browsed—they found a circular paper made and with a slip of paper inside. On this Mr. Vieweg had written:

"This box was formerly the property of Charles Dickens and was sold at the sale at Gad's Hill, near Gravesend."

A Famous Market.

Covent Garden Market is probably the best-known mart of its kind in the world, and the recent rumor of the impending sale of its site, which would necessitate the removal of the market to another part of London, Eng., has caused much misgiving, the history of markets demonstrating that they must be of natural growth, and that any alteration of site means a great risk of failure. Covent Garden provides a typical instance of natural growth from the days when the people of the neighboring villages brought their fruit, vegetables, and herbs to sell in baskets carried on the head. The convent garden, the wall which is mentioned in connection with the boundaries of the market in the charter granted 262 years ago by Charles II., who made the grant in defiance of the city's market monopoly in the "square mile" and seven miles beyond. Incidentally, executions in the market a few months ago caught light what was believed to be part of that wall, pneumatic picks being necessary to displace the very solid masonry.

For Your Lawn.

Lawn mowers, Goodyear rubber hose, lawn shears, grass catchers. WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Fearless Nurse Is Heroine

Who Saved Young Woman From Afridi Bandits In India

Lillian C. Starr, a nurse of Peshawar, India, is the latest reigning heroine of the British Empire. It was she who risked her life to rescue Mollie Ellis, the young English girl who was captured by Afridi bandits and held for ransom. After she had brought Miss Ellis safely out, Mrs. Starr returned to Peshawar and resumed her nursing. But King George has approved the award so her of the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal, and Queen Mary has publicly expressed the pride all Englishwomen take in her noble exploit.

A short time ago all India was shocked by the news that Mrs. A. J. Ellis, wife of Major Ellis, D.S.O., stationed at Kohat, had been stabbed to death and that her seventeen-year-old daughter Mollie had been kidnapped by Afghan tribesmen. Kohat lies some distance within the border, and was supposed to be safe from raids. Five miles away, however, are the Tirah mountains, forbidden ground for the whites and inhabited by some of the most desperate fighting men to be found anywhere upon the surface of the globe. At the time of the murder Major Ellis was away, but another officer was sleeping in the bungalow for the protection of the ladies. There was a raging storm that night, which probably explains why he slept without hearing the intruders. They stole into the house, stabbed Mrs. Ellis to the heart and carried away the terrified young girl, clad only in her night gown and in her bare feet. Shortly after the crime had been committed the alarm was given, and within an hour troops and police were scouring the neighborhood. Next day British airplanes were on the scene. Passes were guarded, caves explored.

The first news of the bandits came from Mollie herself. She had been permitted, even ordered, to communicate with her friends and announce the terms upon which she would be released. She said that her captors were continually threatening her; that she had no doubt they would kill her unless their demands were met. In a week or so communications were established with Mahmud Akbar Khan, the leading Afridi of Tirah, and he admitted that Mollie was in a mountain fortress eight miles away. Personally he did not approve of the kidnapping, but she was strongly disinclined to interfere, such was his general hatred of the whites. Eventually he was persuaded to accept a ransom of a package of comforts and an encouraging letter might be delivered to Mollie, who was in charge of the commissariat of the bandits and was receiving better treatment. It was impossible that British troops should advance to her rescue. That project would have brought about war with Afghanistan, preceded by the massacre of all the whites living near the frontier. Diplomacy was required.

Thoughts immediately turned to Mrs. Starr, nursing sister at the Church Missionary Society's Hospital at Peshawar. She was known to everybody, and was intimately acquainted with the ways of the Afridis. In 1918 her husband, J.F. Starr, was murdered by Afridis. The village from which his slayers had set forth was known, but a short time after the murder a band of many came from this village Mrs. Starr entered it, and nursed one of her husband's murderers until the end. Then she left Kadley, Chief Commissioner of the Northwest Frontier Province, asked her if she would venture into the Tirah for some sweets and she would start in half an hour, as soon as she had changed her clothes, provisioned her horse and occupied herself with other affairs. She was not afraid, indeed it is said that she is absolutely without fear, and is an accomplished swimmer, horsewoman and a dead shot with rifle or revolver. She was escorted to the border, and then with a native assistant to the commissioner and several Afridi tribesmen she proceeded to the bandits' lair.

Though she is said to be the only woman in India who could have gained the safe conduct through that region, she had not gone far when a messenger told her to turn back. She paid no attention to him, and soon reached the residence of the Chief Mullah and much against his will induced him to tell her the names of the bandits. Then she left her assistant went to their fortress and convinced Ajab, the leader, that while the negotiations were proceeding he would be safer if Mollie were taken to Mrs. Starr. Ajab was escorted to the border, and then with a native assistant to the commissioners' camp. A heavy tribesman also proceeded to the bandits' lair.

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When the news arrived that the friendly Afridis were attacking the homes of the murderers. At this the bandits were furious, and one boy almost burst Mrs. Starr out of the room, the others proceeded to regain possession of Mollie. This was the last time that she ventured the course of the Mullah. He declared that the bandits had violated the Moslem law of hospitality in his house, and he proceeded to curse them out. That was the end. The bandits slunk away and in a short time Mrs. Starr and Mollie were on their way to Peshawar.

Art of Ear Waggling.

According to Earl Russell, Queen Victoria was entertained by his grandmother's trick of waggling her ears backwards and forwards. But there came a day when the queen could not get Lady Russell to perform for the benefit of an ambassador's wife. Poor Lady Russell was so nervous that she lost the ear-waggling art, and could not recovered it except in one ear!

Brides Measured After Wedding.

"Measuring of the bride" is a ceremony that follows every wedding in the town of Royden, England. About 800 years ago the lord of the manor bequeathed £25,000, the interest from which was to be given to four brides of the place. Under the terms of the bequest the youngest, eldest, tallest, and shortest brides are to divide the money. The records determine who is the youngest and who is the eldest, but to decide the tallest and shortest, each bride must remove her shoes and let down her hair and be measured.

OUTWITTED THE MORMONS.

Story of the Early Days in American West.

Men were much more numerous than women in the State of Colorado, U.S.A., when the west was first opened up by the cattlemen. But over the border, in the neighboring State of Utah, where the Mormons dwelt, were women in plenty. Some among them, having been decoyed thither from English homes by what they rightly called false pretences, were none too well satisfied with their lot.

So it came about that the Colorado ranchmen took to raiding across into Utah for wives, "cutting out" their willing captives from under the eyes of their jealous guardians, the Mormon elders, and making off with them.

It was dangerous work, though, for both of them. Eloping couples had to run the gauntlet of the Mormon mounted police, the terrible Danites, or "Destroying Angels" as they were termed, and if these succeeded in catching the runaways death was the invariable penalty.

The true story of one such elopement—happily successful—as told by the rescued girl's husband, is set down by Mr. H. B. Townshend in his newly-published book, "A Tenderfoot in Colorado."

The girl—she was a Lancashire lassie—was "married" to an old Mormon Elder who had a dozen wives already—and she didn't like it.

Then one day there came along a certain Jake Chisholm, a Colorado frontiersman, who offered to aid her to escape and marry her properly according to the laws of the United States; for, of course, these laws did not recognize polygamy, and her so-called marriage with the Mormon, therefore, was not legal.

Chisholm scraped acquaintance with her while he was at Salt Lake on business, and what followed is best told in the plucky frontiersman's own words, as related to the author sitting by his (Chisholm's) fireside, with his rosy-faced English girl-wife seated opposite and smiling approval.

"Some army friends of mine," he said, "got me a suit of soldier clothes that I guessed would fit her. And I went of a dark night and dropped em into the yard of that old elder's house, so she'd be able to set 'em; course, we fixed it all to rights first very careful.

"I reckon how she worked it to hide the things in the house, where, of course, there was the other wives watching her. But she managed it. And then the next night she slipped out, and got into the soldier clothes, and got over the fence and into my arms that was waiting for her.

"I took her up in the saddle, me sitting on the crupper behind, and we rode like Old Harry through Echo Canon and into Wyoming, eighty miles, and then another twenty miles on top of that. It was the devil's own ride for a young woman. But she was clar' grit, you bet; grit clar' down to her boots."

But the lovers dared not stop there. The Danites, they knew, would be hot on their trail, and Chisholm wanted to put one thousand miles and not one hundred between him and them.

So as soon as the girl was a little rested they hit the trail again, not stayed until they rode into Virginia City, Montana. There they felt they were safe from their pursuers, and there they got married.

Medieval Manners.

"How Our English Ancestors Lived" formed the subject of an interesting lecture delivered recently at McGill University, Montreal, by Prof. Waugh. Noble families in the Middle Ages, he asserted, "shared common plates and cups, used fingers instead of forks, licked their plates, wiped their teeth on the tablecloth, and scrambled for the largest portion." Books of courtesy issued in the 15th century pointed out that these things were not good manners. The art of cooking in the Middle Ages flourished, however, cooks excelling at artistic and rich confectionery. Dancing in mediaval times was true to its name. Dancers really moved with nimbleness and agility instead of slowly posturing round the room in the manner of moderndancers. The noble and his family and servants lived and slept in the great hall of the castle, with next to no privacy. A better state of things evolved gradually, more rooms being added and more windows put in, ensuring greater seclusion for the lord and his family.

Seeds!

SEE ME FOR

Timothy No. 1, Red Clover, (local and imported.) Alfalfa, (local and Northern Gold,) Alsike, and all kinds of Flour and Feed.

Frost Fencing and Gates always on hand.

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Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
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Beekeeper's Supplies.

Foundation and section comb, sections, smokers, queen excluders and honey cans. WILSON'S Hardware.

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July 26th, 27th, 28th

12 NAPANEE KIDDIES 12

—presenting—

Songs, Jokes, Dances, Music, under direction of **"Miss Millie Bell," of Montreal.**

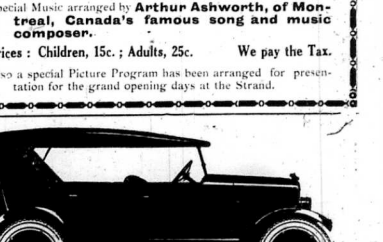
See your own Napanee Kiddies in this special show.

Featuring "Lovin Sam" (the Sheik of Alabam).

Special Music arranged by **Arthur Ashworth, of Montreal, Canada's famous song and music composer.**

Prices : Children, 15c. ; Adults, 25c. We pay the Tax.

Also a special Picture Program has been arranged for presentation for the grand opening days at the Strand.



The New OVERLAND Blue Bird

Has won Immediate Public Favor

Never before in Canada has a car had such a reception. The Blue Bird has stepped into immediate popularity—and rightly.

For this new Overland is not only the most satisfying Overland ever produced—but we believe it represents value that nothing on wheels can approach.

Powered with the same motor that won such fame for the Overlands of last year, the new car is much roomier—with 106-inch wheel base and ample legroom.

The doors are full 23 inches in width, the seats are wide ; the cushions deep ; the appointments rich and complete in every detail ; cord tires all round ; barrel headlights. The ingenious Triplex springs kill jolt, jounce and side sway.

Finished in the most beautiful and distinctive of shades, Blue Bird Blue.

Touring Car only, $985 f.o.b. Toronto, Taxes Extra

PAUL'S GARAGE, NAPANEE, ONTARIO

THE GREAT SHADOW

By
A CONAN DOYLE

Author of
The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

Copyright by A. Conan Doyle.

God knows what happened during that mad two minutes. I remember putting my musket against a blue-coat, and pulling the trigger, and that the man could not fall, because he was so wedged in the crowd; but I saw a horrid blotch upon the cloth, and a thin curl of smoke from it, as if it had taken fire. Then I found myself thrown up against two big Frenchmen, and so squeezed together, the three of us, that we could not raise a weapon. One of them, a fellow with a very large nose, got his hand up to my throat, and I felt that I was a chicken in his grasp. "Rendez-vous, coquin, rendez-vous!" said he, and then said dearly enough in English, "Or I'll shoot some one had stabbed him in the bowels with a bayonet. There was very little firing after the first spatter, but there was the crash of butt against barrel, the short cries of striking men, and the roaring of the officers. And then, suddenly, they began to give ground slowly, sullenly, step by step, but still to give ground. Ah, it was well that we had gone through the thrill of that moment, when we felt that they were going to break. There was one Frenchman before me with a sharp-fined, dark-eyed man, who was looking and firing as quietly as if he were at practice, dwelling upon his aim and looking round first to try and pick off an officer. I remember that it struck me that to kill so cool a man as that would be a good service, and I rushed at him, and drove my bayonet into him. He turned as I struck him, and fired full into my face, and the bullet left a weal across my cheek which is here from that hour. I saw that the column had fairly broken, and was shredding into groups of men who were either running for their lives, or fighting back to back, in a vain attempt to check the brigade, which was still sweeping onward. My face felt as if a red-hot iron had been laid across it, but I had the use of my limbs so, jumping over the litter of dead and mangled men, I scrambled after my regiment, and fell in upon the right flank.

Old Major Elliott was here, limping along, for his horse had been shot, and gone the worse in himself. He saw me come up, and nodded as if he was too busy a time for words. The brigade was still advancing, but the general rode in front of me, with his chin upon his shoulder, looking back at the British position.

"There is no general advance," said he. "But I'm not going back."

"The duke of Wellington has won a great victory," cried the side-de-camp in a solemn voice, and then, his feelings getting the better of him, he added, "If the d——d fool would only push on!"—which set us all laughing in the flank company.

But now anyone could see that the French army was breaking up. The columns and squadrons which had stood so squarely all day were now all ragged at the edges, and where there had been thick fringes of skirmishers in front there were now a spray of stragglers in the rear. The Guard thinned out in front of us as we pushed on, and we found twelve guns looking us in the face, but we were over them in a moment, and I saw our youngest subaltern, next to him who had been killed by the lancer, scribbling great "I's" with a lump of chalk upon them, like the schoolboy he was. It was at that moment that we heard a noise of cheering behind us, and saw the whole British army flood over the crest of the ridge, and come pouring down upon the remains of their enemies. The guns, too, came bounding and rattling forward, and our light cavalry—as much as was left of it—kept pace with our brigade upon the right. There was no battle after that. The advance went on without a check, until our army stood lined up on the very ground which the French had held in the morning. Our gaps were ours, their foot were rabble, spread over the face of the country, and their gallant cavalry alone was able to preserve some sort of order, and to draw off unbroken over the field. Then at last, just as the night began to gather, our weary and starving men were able to let the Prussians take the job over, and to stack their arms upon the ground that they had won. What was as much as I saw or can tell you about the battle of Waterloo, except that I ate a two-pound rye loaf for my supper that night, with as much salt meat as they would let me have, and a good slice in her of red wine, until I had to bore a new hole at the end of my belt, and then it fitted me as tight as a hoop to a barrel. After that I lay down in the straw, where the rest of my company were sprawling, and in less than a minute I was in a dead sleep.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Tally of Death.

Day was breaking, and the first gray light had just begun to steal through the long thin slits in the red wall of our barn, when someone shook me hard by the shoulder, and up I jumped. I had the thought in my stupid, sleepy brain that the cuirassiers were upon us, and I gripped hold of a halbert that was leaning against the wall; but then, as I saw the long lines of sleepers, I remembered where I was, but I can tell you that I stared when I saw that it was none other than Major Elliott that had roused me up. His face was very grave, and behind him stood two sergeants, with long slips of paper and pencils in their hands.

"Wake up, laddie," said the major, quite in his old, easy fashion, as if we were back on Corriemuir again.

"Yes, major," I stammered.

"I want you to come with me. I feel that I owe something to you two lads, for it was I that took you from your homes. Jim Horscroft is missing."

I gave a start at that, for, what with the rush and the hunger and the weariness, I had never given a thought to my friend since the time we had pushed at the French cuirassiers with the whole regiment at his heels.

"I am going out to take a tally of our losses," said the major, "and if you care to come with me I shall be very glad to have you."

So off we set, the major, the two sergeants, and I, and, oh! but it was a dreadful, dreadful sight—so much so that even now, after so many years, I had rather say as little of it as I possible. It was bad to see in the best of the fight, but now, in the cold morning, with no cheer or drum-tap or bugle blare, all the glory had gone out of it, and it was just one huge butcher's shop, where poor devils had been ripped and burst and smashed, as though we had tried to make a mock of God's image. There on the ground one could read about the work of yesterday's fight, the dead footmen that lay in squares, and the fringe of dead horsemen that had charged them, and above, on the slope, the dead gunners who lay among their broken pieces. The Guard's column had left a streak right up the field like the trail of a snail, and at the head of it the blue-coats were lying heaped upon the red ones, where their fierce charge had been, before they took their backward step.

And the very first thing I saw, when I got there, was Jim himself. He was lying on the broad of his back, his face turned up toward the sky, and all the passion and all the trouble seemed to have passed clean away from him, so that he looked just like the old Jim as I had seen him in his cot a hundred times when we were schoolmates together. I had given a cry of grief at the sight of him, but when I came again to look upon his face, and to see how much happier he looked in death than I could ever have hoped to see him in life, it was hard to keep back from him. Two French bayonets had passed through his chest, and he had died in an instant and without pain, if one could believe the smile upon his lips.

The major and I were raising his head, in the hope that some spark of life might remain, when I heard a well-remembered voice at my side, and there was De Lissac, leaning upon his elbow, among a litter of dead Guards-men. He held his left arm across, mottled round him, and his hat, with the high red plume, was lying on the ground beside him. He was very pale and had dark blotches under his eyes, but otherwise he was the same as I had been, with the keen, hungry nose, the wiry mustache and the close-cropped head, thinning away to baldness upon the top. His eyelids had always drooped, but now one could hardly see the glint of his eyes from beneath them.

"Halloo, Jack!" he cried. "I didn't thought to have seen you here, and yet I might have known it, too, when I saw friend Jim."

"It is you that have brought all this trouble," said I.

"Ta, ta, ta!" he cried in his old, impatient fashion. "It is all arranged for us. When I was in Spain I learned to believe in fate. It is fate which has sent you here this morning."

"This man's blood lies at your door," said I, with my hand on poor Jim's shoulder.

"And mine on his, so we have paid our debts." He flung open his mantle as he spoke, and I saw with horror that a great lump of clotted blood was hanging out of his side.

"This is my thirteenth and last," said he, with a smile. "They say that thirteen is an unlucky number. Could you spare me a drink from your flask?"

The major had some brandy-and-water. De Lissac supped it up eagerly. His eyes brightened, and a little fleck of color came back into each of his haggard cheeks.

"It was Jim did this," said he. "I heard some one calling my name, and there he was, with his gun against my tunic. Two of my men cut him down just as he fired. Well, well, Edie was worth it all. You will be in Paris in less than a month, Jack, and you will see her. You will find her at number eleven of the Rue Miromesnil, which is near the Madelaine. Break it very gently to her, Jack, for you cannot think how she loves me. I tell you that all I have is in two black trunks, and that Antoine has the keys. You will not forget?"

"I will remember."

"And madame, your mother? I trust that you have left her very well. And monsieur, too, your father? Bear them my distinguished regards." Even now, as death closed in upon him, he was the old bow and wave as he sent kind greetings to my mother.

"Surely," said I, "your wound may not be so serious as you think. I could bring the surgeon of our regiment to you."

"My dear Jack, I have not been giving and taking wounds this fifteen years without knowing when one has come home. But it is well, for I know that all is ended for my little Man, and I had rather go with my voltigeurs than remain to be an exile and a beggar. Besides, it is quite certain that the Allies would have shot me, so I have saved myself from that humiliation."

"The Allies, sir," said the major, with some heat, "would be guilty of no such barbarous action."

But De Lissac shook his head with the same sad smile.

"You do not know, major," said he, "Do you suppose that I should have fled to Scotland and changed my name if I had not more to fear than my comrades in Paris? I was anxious to live, for I was sure that my Little Man would come back. Now I had rather die, for he will never send an army again. But I have done things that could not be forgiven. It was I that led the party that took and shot the Duc d'Enghien. It was I—ah, mon Dieu, Edie, ma cherie!" He threw out both his hands, with all the fingers feeling and quivering in the air. Then he let them drop heavily in front of him, and his chin fell forward upon his chest. One of our sergeants laid him gently down, and the other stretched the big blue mantle over him, and we left those two men whom fate had so strangely brought together, the Scotchman and the Frenchman, lying silently and peacefully within hand's touch of each other upon the blood-soaked hillside near Hougoumont.

CHAPTER XV.

The End of It.

And now I have very nearly come to the end of it all, and precious glad I shall be to find myself there, for I began this old memory with a light heart, thinking that it would give me some work for the long summer evenings, but as I went on I awakened a thousand sleeping sorrows and half-forgotten griefs, and now my soul is all as raw as the hide of an ill-sheared sheep. If I come safely out of it this time, it was ever to be my last pen-work. Two French bayonets had passed through his chest, and he had died in an instant and without pain, if one could believe the smile upon his lips.

The major and I were raising his head, in the hope that some spark of life might remain, when I heard a well-remembered voice at my side, and there was De Lissac, leaning upon his elbow, among a litter of dead Guards-men. He held his left arm across, mottled round him, and his hat, with the high red plume, was lying on the ground beside him. He was very pale and had dark blotches under his eyes, but otherwise he was the same as I had been, with the keen, hungry nose, the wiry mustache and the close-cropped head, thinning away to baldness upon the top. His eyelids had always drooped, but now one could hardly see the glint of his eyes from beneath them.

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GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

FIVE YEARS' AGONY ENDED

When He Took "Fruit-a-tives" For Rheumatism

The Medicine Made From Fruit

There can be no doubt that "Fruit-a-tives" is the long sought remedy for Rheumatism and Lumbago. From all over Canada come letters testifying to this fact.

Mr. John E. Guilderson of Parrsboro, N.S. writes: "I suffered badly with Rheumatism for five years. I tried different medicines—was treated by doctors in Amherst—and here at home—but the Rheumatism came back.

In 1916, I saw an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives" and took a box and got relief, so I took three for about six months and the Rheumatism was all gone and I have never felt it since".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

After Every Meal

a universal custom that benefits everybody.

Aids digestion, cleanses the teeth, soothes the throat.

WRIGLEY'S

a good thing to remember

Sealed in its Purity Package

THE FLAVOR LASTS

HIGH FLYING BIRDS.

Amazing Altitudes Are Attained by Winged Creatures.

Since man took to flying the naturalist has come into possession of a good deal of knowledge about the flight of birds.

Years ago it was stated that no lark ever rose to a greater height than 700 feet. Yet not long ago an observer in an aeroplane flying at over 2,000 feet spotted a lark coming down past his machine.

Many migrating small birds rise to far greater heights than they do at any other time. Swallows, for instance, which, when in residence, seldom fly at a greater height than 40 feet, rise to 4,000 feet, or nearly a mile, when on their big trek.

In April, 1910, two pilots in aeroplanes met an immense flight of swallows at a height estimated at 4,200 feet.

But the swallow is one of our strongest fliers. Take the tiny golden-crested wren, or its equally minute cousin, the fire crest. Here are birds which, with all their plumage, weigh but half an ounce apiece, and if you start one of these dainty little creatures from its haunt in a fir tree its wavering flight seems unable to carry it across a single field. Yet these midgets, when migrating fly at a height of at least 1,000 feet above the sea.

Astronomers watching the stars at this time of the year, or during the autumn migration, frequently notice tiny black dots passing across the field of vision. These are migrating birds, and although it is impossible to identify the species, it is possible to estimate the height at which they fly.

We have careful estimates from trained observers showing that some of these birds actually fly at the almost incredible height of 15,000 feet, or three miles above the earth's surface.

The reason why birds mount to such immense heights seems to be that they rise until they find a current of air favorable to their flight, a wind which will carry them in the desired direction. For no birds, however powerfully built, could carry out a flight of several hundred miles in a teeth gale, say, unless.

There is another puzzle for the naturalist. At 15,000 feet, the air is very thin, and one is driven to wonder how it can sustain a small bird accustomed to the much denser atmosphere nearer the earth's surface.

Birds that usually fly at great heights, such as the condor of South America, are specially built for the purpose. Their wing expanse is enormous, and their bones are very light. Observers, climbing in the Andes at a height of 20,000 feet, have observed the condor wheeling in the sky above them, and it seems probable that this bird can fly to a height of five miles above the earth.

All the vulture tribe are carrion feeders, and all hunt by eye. Their ordinary vision is equal to that of man's eyes plus a good telescope. They fly high in the interests of extending their range of operations, and even the ordinary buzzard of America often flies at a height of a mile to a mile and a half. Swans, herons, ducks, and geese also fly high.

The bird which probably has the greatest power of flight is the frigate bird. Such a bird has been known to follow a ship for a week without stopping to rest.

Eagle's Passion for Salmon.

After spawning and sometimes while trying to reach the spawning spot, the Pacific coast salmon die and are washed upon the shores, where they become the food of many kinds of flesh eating birds. The bald eagle is the most notorious. Some salmon are very large, weighing close to thirty pounds, often more, and when a bald eagle finds such an amount of food lying on the beach its simple mind seems to tell the bird to consume the entire fish at that one early meal. In the late autumn, when heavy dinner can be assimilated. According to naturalists, eagles usually eat just what they require to sustain life, but there is something about the salmon of the north Pacific that induces them to stuff themselves. Other eagles may carry away a fish or the crags all prey and eat it there in solitude and safety, but the tempting salmon is too inviting to the bald eagle to be touched just where he finds this very appetizing food.

Little Girls Loot Houses.

With the capture of six little girls, all under fifteen years of age, and the confession of the children, the police of Regina, Sask., say they have cleared up a series of mysterious petty thefts which have been taking place since last December. The six little maids, school children living in the southeast residential district of the city, told the police, not without a tinge of pride, that they had been making the price of their Christmas presents and pictures known by organized looting of houses. One of the looters is a pretty little child barely eight years old.

Prizes to Be Claimed
Money that Really Belongs To Ex-Soldiers and Sailors

A reminder of the war appears monthly in the London Gazette, in the form of a long list of soldiers' unclaimed balances, which in the aggregate amount to a large sum. Sometimes $2,000 to $2,500 is standing to the credit of an officer, and in one case more than $5,000 was due to the next-of-kin of a corporal.

There is also a good deal of army prize money awaiting claimants. This has been administered since 1792 by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, who began with $10,000, part of the unclaimed Gibraltar prize fund, and subsequently recovered big amounts from army prize agents. The admiralty, too, holds a good deal of navy prize money, as well as many seamen's balances, for which owners have not yet been found.

How comes such money to be left in the possession of public department? A common cause is desertion. So is enlisting in a false name, though this is almost confined to the army.

Some years ago a youth persuaded a shopkeeper to act as his guardian, and himself endorsed (using an assumed name) that person's signature, with the result that he got into the navy in a game other than his own and without the shopkeeper's knowledge. But, broadly speaking, it is only in connection with the army that an "enlisting name" is, or can be used.

There is another factor. Many men die on active service and leave no next-of-kin. Consequently, there is nobody to claim their estate. An astonishingly large number of soldiers who fell in France and Belgium left no one to mourn them individually, and for this reason their balances are, and will remain, unclaimed.

Much of the money standing in the names of ex-service men is paid out sooner or later, sometimes after many years. When, for instance, persons apply for assistance at Chelsea Hospital, the lists of unclaimed funds are consulted, and, as a result, a visitor may be advised to see if he is entitled to any prize money.

A similar practice was once followed when a man wrote from Australia wishing to know whether he was entitled to a pension. The authorities promptly asked him why he did not apply for his prize money, and in consequence he had a windfall.

Similar incidents are not uncommon in connection with prize money under the control of the admiralty. The statute of limitations in respect of it is forty years, but in practice claims have been admitted after a longer period. A share of a balance from a portion of the booty captured in Pegu by sailors in 1852-3 was paid out forty-seven years after wards.

At least once, however, the balance due to a "dead" soldier has been paid out while he was still alive. The man was reported killed at Majuba; but actually he was a deserter when the list of casualties was issued. After living low for a time in South Africa, he reached England, and ultimately communicated with some of his relatives, asking them to get his balance and send him part of it. But, unfortunately for him, the money had already been paid on.

While, however, a good deal of unclaimed prize money, and so on, is ultimately recovered, there are always large balances in hand, and the consolidated fund is liable for a big total, which may be drawn upon to satisfy claims that such balances are unable to meet.

In the end, too, some of the unclaimed money is applied to the upkeep of Chelsea Hospital, and a part of the rest is transferred to the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation

Origin of Humane Societies.

Humane societies are celebrating the fact that laws for the protection of animals have been in existence for 100 years. In 1822 an Act of Parliament was passed in England which provided for a punishment for the "ill treatment of cattle," and the Act was introduced by a man named Richard Martin, who was called "Humanity Martin," because of his introduction and support of the bill brought a great deal of opposition. He got his measure in 1822, but why the first animal should not be inflicted for cattle, hounds and eating two bodies, I can not only passed the first complaint and heard a driver who was mercilessly beating a donkey. The poor animal was dragged into court, and very much to the surprise of the courtroom crowd, the driver was found guilty. Two years after the passing of the Act Martin organized "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." Queen Victoria later approved of the organization and added the word "Royal" to the title, and Americans derive their own Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals from this excellent example.

Tiny Republic.

The San Marino, a republic of seven thousand, says an exchange, is a chicken hawk, has been known to kill thousands of sheep yearly to satisfy a craving for kidney fat.

Foil Burglars 100 Years.

For more than 100 years a famous firm in London has been inventing and manufacturing locks and safes to baffle burglars.

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

A Veteran Preacher.

After completing 54 years of faithful service in the Methodist ministry, Rev. John Webster, pastor of Wesley Church, Ottawa, resigned from his congregation and retired from the ministry. He is in his 76th year. He has preached to more than 400 congregations during his long term, but the time that he set out as a local preacher with carpet bag and Bible. He had travelled from the far north to the Southern States, and had brought the Word of God to the red man and the black man, as well as the white.

Timely Advice.

The cyclist's hat blew off, and a passing countryman restored it to him, thus saving him the trouble of getting off his machine. "I would've 'ad to get some string to keep this unruly hat on," muttered the cyclist, as he, wheeled off without a word of thanks. The countryman had a better suggestion. "Get a nail, gu'dort!" he shouted.

British New Guinea.

A scheme in on foot to explore British New Guinea, the interior of the island never having been traversed by a white man. The aim of the expedition is to determine the economic value of New Guinea to the empire, and to add to the sum of scientific knowledge. It is hoped to send, out an advance party to select a suitable harbor as a base of operations. For the main expedition the personnel will include experts in entomology, botany, geology, mining, engineering, anthropology, chemistry, archaeology, tropical agriculture, and topographical surveying. The whole technical staff will number eight, and so exacting are the conditions that out of 714 applications, only three have been found to comply with them. The party will number 30 all told, with a police protection of 100.

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E. J. POLLARD,
Editor and Proprietor

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SALT FOR LIVE STOCK

Considered Necessary for Practically All Farm Animals.

Be Careful Not to Salt Too Heavily—Live Stock Grow Unthrifty Without It—Milking in Holland—Kindness and Cleanliness Strictly Insisted Upon.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Salt the cattle, salt the sheep, and salt the horses. Why do we practice it? You sicken have been doing it all your life, and your fathers did so before you. But why did they do it? No doubt it was observed that the stock liked to lick anything that had a salty flavor—a fish cask, or soil where salt had been spilled or a natural salt deposit. Like all our animal feeding practices, the feeding of salt has developed through years of observation, until it is now regularly practiced by all the best herdsmen and feeders.

Salt For Animals a Necessity.

Animals must get salt from some source if their bodies are to function with full efficiency. If no salt is available to the animal through the food medium or minerals given, the digestion is impaired. Large quantities of salt are as harmful in practice as no salt at all. But a little is absolutely essential in that it supplies the chlorine so necessary in forming a minute part (the hydrochloric acid portion) of the digestive fluid. The quantity of salt given to farm animals should not exceed one-half ounce per day for fully grown horses and cattle, small animals in proportion.

Do Not Salt Stock Too Heavily.

Many people make the mistake of salting the stock heavily once a month during the summer, and forgetting to do it at all during the winter period. The live stock kept by people who neglect this work usually develops the appearance of neglect. The use of blocks of rock salt, in troughs or mangers erected in either the stable, yard or field is a good practice that will pay good returns for the expense or effort. Just remember that the stock must have salt from some source, and that the salt that you give them supplies the chlorine essential in the formation of hydrochloric acid in the animals digestive system.

Animals that have been kept without salt for a year become very unthrifty, and animals that are given an overdose of salt do not thrive. Half an ounce a day is about right. It is not a food, but it helps to make the food materials available during the process of digestion.—L. Stevenson, Director of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

MILKING IN HOLLAND.

Milkers Carefully Trained to be Clean, Kind and Thorough.

In Denmark and Holland the milker starts in future profession at the age of 12 or 14 years. He then enjoys the privilege of being allowed to milk such cows as are in the drying off period, although it is done under the severe supervision of his father, who fears that his son or pupil may spoil the animal. I remember well my first lessons in milking on our Holland farm, and how proud I was of being allowed to milk. Before jumping on the stall with my bucket and stool (the Holland stalls are some 2 to 3 feet above the regular stable floor) the cow was given a little warning of my coming by a couple of caressing words, then the bucket was put between the knees, the bottom on the inside of my right wooden shoe. The two front teats were milked first, and if one of the teats milked out sooner than the other I was inclined to take one of the back teats. This was not allowed because it might result in an unusual development and consequent distention of one of the quarters. The two front teats had to be empty before going over to the back teats. These were the preliminary instructions. After being able to milk several drying off cows I was allowed to follow with the second class. This was another important step, and I believe it cost me still more sweat than the first lessons, for now I had to milk rather quickly and with the full hand, as stripping of the teats between thumb and forefinger was never allowed on our farm. Aside from the rather quick milking, we were not allowed to make strippers of our cows. Still there was a third class, and that was the milking of fresh cows and heifers. My father was always milking these, because he had the idea that nobody else but himself could break them. The milking of the fresh cows, thrice a day, was not such a hard job, but to milk those stubborn heifers and never lose one's temper was a difficult job. Instead of milking first two the front quarters empty and afterwards the rear quarters, with the heifer a front and a rear quarter were first milked and afterwards the other two opposite quarters. This was done for the purpose of obtaining an equal development of all four quarters in the future cow.

We were then called fully skilled in cow milking science, but let me add that we had to receive a good many side instructions, such as not to talk or be noisy during milking, never to be rough to the animal, never to lose one's temper, to milk always one's own cow and in the same order and at the same hours, and so forth.

Harcourt and Victoria.

Sir William Harcourt was always persona gratissima with Queen Victoria, whom he treated with a masterly tact, knowing how to say the right thing in the right way. "In his "Life of Sir William Harcourt," Mr. A. G. Gardiner gives the following letter which Harcourt wrote to Gladstone in 1885, on the subject of his daughter's marriage: "I think all women are better married—a sentiment for which I was much reproved by my Sovereign, when I expressed it to her on the occasion of her last daughter's marriage. She said: 'I entirely differ with you, Sir W. think no woman should marry, except under exceptional circumstances.' I replied: 'Madam, you are as bad as Queen Elizabeth, except that she was never married.' Her Majesty was, I think, rather pleased at the comparison." "Yesterday our whole talk was of her dolls," says Harcourt in 1892; "she is much delighted at my notice. Talking of dolls, I say she was devoted to them till she was fourteen. Of course the tone of the whole entourage here is of the most reverent Jingoism. When you are face to face with her she is always very courteous and kind, and I soon shunned the conversation on domestic matters and family gossip."

Lord Chaplin Victorian Squire

"A Victorian Squire" is the apt title given by the London Times to its editorial comment upon the career of Lord Chaplin who died a couple of weeks ago. He had a long record of public service, which, if it was not distinguished by brilliancy, was marked by fidelity to principles and often illumined by his special knowledge, which in some departments, was unequalled. During the war he held the unenviable role of Leader of the Opposition. When the Coalition Government was formed in May, 1915, and men like Bonar Law and Balfour agreed to serve under Asquith it was felt that a kind of Opposition ought to be formed out of regard for the old custom of House of Commons debate; and of this he was, by common consent made leader. It was not a fighting opposition, but an opposition of suggestion and friendly criticism. It opposed no war measure of the Government's and Chaplin and those behind him had nothing to do with the agitation against the Millitary Service bill. Perhaps his last appearance in the public eye was in October, 1922, when he vainly sought admittance to the famous Carlton House meeting which decided upon the revolt from Lloyd George's leadership, and resulted in the election of Bonar Law.

Henry Chaplin came of an old Lincolnshire county family, his father being a "squarson" who owned a great deal of land and took an active and highly profitable interest in the early extension of railways in the eastern counties. He went to Harrow and Christ Church, and soon after leaving Oxford was elected to Parliament. At this time, however, though he started encouragingly, he did not take a leading position, a fact that was largely due to his keener interest in horse racing. Later on he began to be noted and in time came to be recognized as the leading British authority on country life in England, both as regards sport and agriculture. In the first Salisbury Government he was president of the Board of Agriculture, a newly created post, which he held until 1892. His political advancement had been hampered by the bitter enmity of Lord Randolph's scheme for the capture of the Conservative party. He introduced many important bills and sat on several important commissions where his great knowledge on all subjects appertaining to agriculture was of great value.

He was always the doughy champion of the farmer and the land owner, and was opposed to Free Trade because he believed it worked an injustice to the tiller of the soil. He was one of the earliest and strongest supporters of Joseph Chamberlain. But his name will be longest remembered not for his Parliamentary career, but for his connection with the Turf. The latter, we think, will never be forgotten as long as there is a turf, for he happened to be the winner of one of the most sensational Derbies ever run, and to own one of the greatest thoroughbreds registered in the Stud Book, a horse that is one of the great sires of the breed. When he was 26 he began to keep race horses and astonished the world by paying the sensational price of 11,000 guineas for two. He also brought a yearling for 1,000 guineas and named him Hermit. The colt ran fairly well as a two-year-old and began to be talked about for the Derby. One bet of £6,000 to £180,000 was made on him by Captain Machell, who accepted the odds from the young Duke of Hamilton, the most reckless nobleman of his time. Fortunately for him the bet was called off by mutual consent before the race.

Not so lucky was the Marquess of Hastings, another noted sportsman who bet £100,000 against the horse. It was fitting that Hastings should lose for there existed a romantic rivalry between him and Henry Chaplin. The latter was engaged to be married to Lady Florence Paget. The wedding day was set, the presents received, when without the slightest warning Lady Florence became the wife of the Marquess of Hastings. It is said that in the morning she was with Chaplin, and leaving him walked off to the maquess to be married. To mark his belief that Chaplin was meant for hard luck the bridegroom laid heavily against his rival's horse, and Chaplin got some of his money up at odds of 100 to one. Ten days before the race it seemed that this was a moderate price, for Hermit was being given a trial gallop at Newmarket by the noted jockey Custance when he stopped suddenly and blood poured from his mouth. He had burst a blood-vessel. The fact became speedily known and it was not believed that he would be a starter, much less a winner at Epsom.

Nevertheless, he did start in that famous race that was run in a snowstorm. Hermit and two other horses got early away from the field and made all the running, the Chaplin horse winning by a neck from Marksman. He ran two or three times later, but without distinction, and it came to be supposed that Hermit was just an ordinary, lucky horse, like some others that have won the Derby. So, fortunately, he was soon retired to the stud, and in two or three years "the Hermit stock" was known in any part of the world that was interested in race horses. Fame was his and fortune poured in on Chaplin, for it is said that for many seasons Hermit brought him in £15,000 a year. As became a wealthy Lincolnshire squire, Mr. Chaplin was a keen sportsman and shot and rode to hounds till almost the end of his life. He was a singularly handsome man, but troubled by excess of flesh, and it was only by tremendous exertions that he got himself down to 224 pounds. He was made a viscount in 1916.

A Multitude of War Stores.

Three billion dollars or more have been collected by the British Disposals Board, and a surplus of about $100,000,000 will be handed to the government as a result. A year ago the department employed 5,000 people, but there are now only about 700 engaged in dealing with remnants of war stores, estimated to be worth $50,000,000.

These "stores" have embraced lands and factories, tanks, needles, railways, armchairs, plows, beds, horses, battleships and thousands of other items.

Bank Doors Shut Eesally.

The doors of the Bank of England are so finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a button under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly and they cannot be opened again except by special process.

Ancient British Customs

Some of Which Dates Back More Than Thousand Years

The famous old custom of hornblowing in the market-place at Ripon each evening is over 1,000 years old. But it is by no means the oldest custom they have in England.

When the oldest English school, that of Canterbury—"The King's School"—was founded, about A.D. 750, the monks who taught there, seeing that Latin was the chief medium for conveying learning all over the continent, ordained that this subject should be the principal one taught.

Thus began the custom of classical tuition in British public schools which has continued down to the present day.

The curfew-bell was well known in England long before the arrival of the Normans, and the curfew is still tolled every night at Sherborne. It may be worth mentioning in this connection that at Chertsey there happened the thrilling episode which gave us the famous poem, "Curfew shall not ring to-night."

In Saxon times the administrators appointed an official known as "Count of the Shore," and he had charge of the coasts of Kent and Sussex.

Later, this official under the Normans became known as "Warden of the Cinque Ports," an office which survives to this day. The present warden is Lord Beauchamp, and his residence is Walmer Castle, for this has for centuries been the warden's official home.

But there are some surviving customs which are even older than any of those already described. What of the Devonshire practice—a Yorkshire and Derbyshire one, too—of "Going to see the sun dance on Easter morn?"

Eden Phillpotts gives a splendid account of this in one of his finest novels, "Children of the Mist," a story in Devonshire. But it arose in the times of the Early Britons, long before the Romans came to England.

Then it was the Early Britons, after being converted to Christianity, who first marked their cakes with a cross on Good Friday, to recall the Saviour's death. This custom has persisted ever since, so it is probably now at least 1,400 years old, if not more.

The King, as far back as A.D. 500, summoned his greatest men by writ to attend the Witan, or Parliament. Many landowners still hold their land and the custom has never been abrogated since that period. Peers—still the "great men of the King"—are to-day summoned to Parliament by his Majesty's own writ, and not by outside official summons or commands. This custom, therefore, is also quite ancient.

But undoubtedly the very oldest custom of all, still in vogue, is that of cutting down the mistletoe and decorating the home with it.

The ancient Druids did this before Julius Cæsar first landed in Britain, fifty-five years before the Christian born. Our forefathers continued to do it long after they had forgotten Druidism and embraced Christianity.

Dew Pond Secret.

The secret of making dew ponds is known to only two men. They are brothers, and the secret has been handed down from father to son for two hundred and fifty years.

Dew-ponds are to be found on many hillsides where water can be collected in no other way. They collect moisture from the air, and this is the only method of obtaining water without sinking an artesian bore—a thing which is the purest in existence.

The two men who hold the secret of the ponds live in Hampshire, Eng., and they are kept busy all the year constructing these magic wells. The earth is dug out to a depth of five feet in the centre sloping gradually towards the rim of the pond, where there is an embankment about eighteen inches high.

The pond is lined with clay and covered with a layer of straw, and in its turn is covered with lime. The lime and the clay must not be allowed to mix. With the lime is put a special substance, and it is in this substance that the secret lies.

On top of all is a covering of earth, which is destroyed by special weeds and a thick coat of rank grass.

The pond takes six months or so to fill, but once it has done so it never empties and requires no further attention.

Three Historic Tortoises.

Tortoises, so far as can be determined, have reached the greatest ages attained by any modern animals. The only creature now alive that looked on Napoleon is a tortoise from Aldabra, and this had been living in St. Helena for an unknown length of time. Even this age is probably exceeded by that of another tortoise that is—or was recently—living in Mauritius, whither it was brought from Seychelles many years ago. This specimen became a national possession Sir Maritius in 1810, where it is said to have lived for at least 70 years previously, and a pretty safe estimate is thought to be that it is at least 150 years old. That tortoise has been confounded with another, which was brought to England in 1897, and which now is preserved in the Rothschild Museum at Tring. It is certainly more than one hundred and fifty years old at the time of its death—probably it was nearer two hundred years—and it is the largest known tortoise. It is reported to have attained the weight of five hundred and sixty pounds.

A Prayer for Humor!

What is probably the most up-to-date prayer in existence is to be found outside a Hampstead Baptist church in England.

It begins:—

Give me a good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest;
Give me a healthy body, Lord,
And sense to keep it at its best.

The prayer goes on to ask for a healthy mind to keep the good and true in sight, and for a heart "that does not whimper, whine, or sigh." It concludes:—

Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
Give me the power to see a joke,
To get some happiness in life
And pass it on to other folk.

FOOLED THE FENIANS.

Canadians Looked Like Fighters But Had No Ammunition.

All Canadians ought to be interested in this reminiscence of 1866, which tell hows adroitly Colonel Shanly manoeuvred General Sherman to fool the Fenians fifty-seven years ago.

Towards the end of May, 1866, most of the Irish-American bandits, fully armed, were assembled at Port Huron, preparing to make a raid across the river into Canada. And, on short notice, Canadian volunteers were hurried to their quarters on Port Sarnia to defend the country against the rascals.

It happened that the Canadians had no ammunition, and their various companies headquarters at the time, and they were noticed that a full supply would await them when they arrived at the front. All was equipment that, by some mishandling on the way, there was no ammunition awaiting them when they arrived at the front, nor did it come to hand for over a week after they reached Sarnia. And there they were—about a thousand rifles, plus cannon, facing a well armed enemy across the river that might at any moment embark and attack them. Just then something curious happened that saved the situation!

Word came to the ear of the commanding officer, Colonel Shanly, of London—that General Sherman, the new commander-in-chief of the United States army, was coming down the river; and was on a tour of inspection tour of U.S. ports along the shore of Lake Michigan. "Ah!" thought bold Shanly, "here's my chance. I'll invite the distinguished gentleman in here and review us! Ah!" So, on the impulse of the moment, a messenger was despatched with the invitation to Sherman. The invitation was promptly accepted. And within an hour the general and his staff were on the dock.

After refreshments at the Alexander House—Shanly's headquarters—Sherman mounted Shanly's fine gray charger and proceeded over to the Canadian parade ground—with Shanly by his side on a spirited bay gelding.

Lieut.-Col. Richardson (second in command) had the whole force drawn up in review order. When the party approached the open line of green-clad Canadian soldiery, a shout went across the field, Richardson gave the command in a sharp, small voice! Instantly the entire regiment presented arms, and the long line of glittering bayonets flashed like a streak of lightning to the position, remaining there as a gay "present"—for every man was on his mettle.

Sherman moved slowly down the line and scanned this bit of brave Canada with a critical eye. And then galloping to the bank, he circled around the London Grey Horse battery, turning to Shanly, he spoke his first words: "Fine! Fine!" With that he wheeled his horse and pranced over in front of the parade.

Shanly called the officers to the front for a word from the distinguished visitor. They stood at attention before the Commander-in-Chief of the United States army, the several Canadian Shanly and field officers of this garrison," he began in clear, sharp New England English, "I have to thank you for this pleasant and unlooked for duty assigned me on Canadian soil. And for the men and you have done me, sir," turning to Shanly, "have done me credit. I have to review this contingent, and I have been informed that this line is to be seen as one in composed of volunteer militia. I should, on this account, have supposed it to be a contingent of the army of the British empire, equally excellently equipped and drilled." (pointing to the artillery drawn up on the flank) "as quite equal to anything in that branch of the service I have seen and used on my own continent. Then, after a short, laconic pause, "We have just got over on our own little trouble on both sides of the line. You and seem to remember. And I am quite sure all have a good deal to forget, and I need a good account of you selves."

With these few rather hard, alarming words, the gallant gentleman waved his hand and spoke quite with ease of, as it turned his horse sideways and rode away.

The general was never informed that not a single one of the 10,000 emergency men was close to check the Fenians. That made the splendid reviewing at the time between Canadian soldiery and the Americans, and the sympathy of the United States army was with the Fenians. And, assuming that Sherman was to vacate the position, every man would be sleigh, no doubt, in the means of holding the Fenians on for the time being. Then if the men would work with their guns, advance right to man to the Fenians at Fort Huron, that they had in front of them in Sarnia a strong force of well equipped infantry and artillery. And to be damned careful what they were about!

The Fenians evidently took the waiting from Sherman to mean. For during the remaining weeks of the campaign, no attempt was ever made by the enemy to invade Canada on the western front!

"You Eat Too Much."

Among the anecdotes with which Mr. Oscar Browning's recently published book, "Memories of Later Years," is packed is one of Princess Metternich, and an insolent remark she made to King Edward. "At the fandango given to the King at Marienbad she was invited, and said to the king with great frankness and truth: 'Your Majesty, you eat too much!' But she had no further opportunity of repeating this advice." Not unnaturally the king never again went near her, "and let it be known that he did not wish his friends to do so." Another story, "old in bottle," which may bear repetition is of the Shah's visit to Queen Victoria in 1867, when Mr. Browning was one of the guests at Windsor—"He was a very handsome man, and the queen was much admired by him. As they walked into dinner, and in arm, she said to him, 'In Persia, you worship the sun, do you not?' He replied, 'We do worship sun, so would you if you ever saw it'!"

Profitless Occupation.

An Indian in the Punjab writes in ink in Arabic a verse from the Koran on a grain of polished rice. The verse is written by the projected and polished finger nail of the writer and the letters characters are so beautifully traced that one may read them with the naked eye. The artist, a middle-aged man, has been doing this kind of work for years.

BEFORE MY BABY CAME

I Was Greatly Benefited by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Sydenham, Ont.—"I took your medicine before my baby was born, and it was a great help to me as I was very poorly until I started to take it. I just felt as though I was tired out all the time and would have weak, faint spells. My nerves would bother me until I could get little rest, night or day. I was told by a friend to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I only took a few bottles and it helped me wonderfully. I would recommend it to any woman. I am doing well I can recommend this good medicine. I will lend that little book you sent me to any one I can help. You can with the greatest of pleasure use my name and letter to the Vegetable Compound if it will help others take it."—Mrs. HARVEY MILLIGAN, Sydenham, Ont.

It is remarkable how many cases have been reported similar to this one. Many women are poorly at such times and get into a nervous, run down condition, when it is essential to the mother, as well as the child, that her strength be kept up.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is an excellent tonic for the mother at this time. It is prepared from medicinal roots and herbs, and does not contain any harmful drugs. Why not be taken in safety by the nursing mother.

THE "WHALEBACK."

Peculiar Vessel Was Designed by Capt. Alexander McDougall.

A curious type of craft which plies the Upper Lakes is called, from its form, the "whaleback." And the inventor of it, Capt. Alexander McDougall, a famous old sea-dog and shipbuilder, passed away at Duluth a few days ago at the age of 78. The whalebacks are wonderful cargo boats, having maximum carrying capacity combined with qualities which make them impervious to wind.

The now familiar whalebacks were a novelty in the early '90's, and on the occasion of the great exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893. It was one of Capt. McDougall's pledges that this boat, which was then crossing the ocean to Christopher Columbus, would be launched within three months, make 20 miles an hour, be able to take on or unload 5,000 passengers inside 90 minutes. This guarantee was carried out. In fact, over 7,000 persons were allowed on board on the return trip, probably the largest number of people ever on one vessel. During the World's Fair she carried over 900 people, and after was put on a long career as an excursion boat from Chicago to Milwaukee, with an authorized carrying capacity of 4,000 people.

Capt. McDougall had an extraordinary career. He was successively sailor, mate, pilot, captain, contracting stevedore, forwarding agent and steamship line manager. He helped to plan and build for the Great Lakes the largest steamboat and the largest Atlantic and Pacific coasts, more than 100 ships, worth over $8,000,000. In 1892, before the St. Lawrence canals were deepened, most of his large whaleback boats were sent to sea to cross the Atlantic. As no ocean could be found to take them down from the Great Lakes to tidewater, he undertook to learn the work, and safely ran out the vessels.

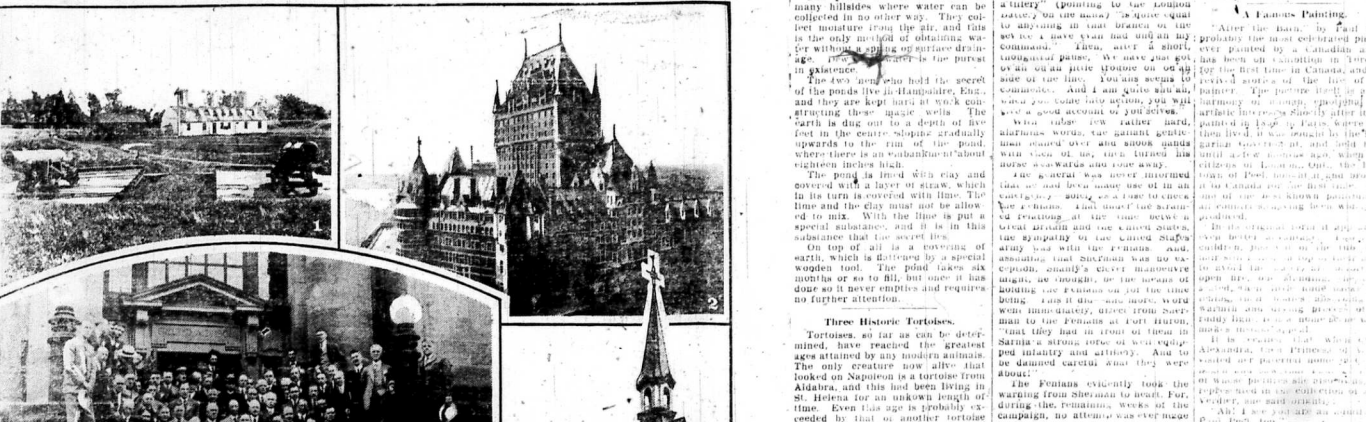
A Famous Painting.

"After the battle," by Paul Peel, probably the most celebrated picture ever painted by a Canadian artist, and, to many Canadians, the only picture they have ever seen, was exhibited for the first time in Canada, and has revived stories of the life of the painter. The picture itself is a fine harmony in red and gold, and the artistic interest is greatly added to by the knowledge that it was painted in 1890-91 in Paris, where Peel then lived. It was bought in the Salon general over and shown quite well before it was sent to Chicago, where it received a medal. Peel was born in London, Ont., the home of Peel Memorial Park, and many of the scenes of his childhood are well known to the citizens of London. Only the house of Peel himself, and another, not far away, remain to-day. The latter is now a public institution, and is known as the Normal School. Peel was born in a cottage standing on the site of the present Normal School, and his father, a carpenter, built the house in which the painter lived as a child. Peel, who died in 1892, was a pupil of Lucas, Fleury and Bouguereau, and was a member of the Royal Canadian Academy. He was also a member of the Royal Society of British Artists, and had exhibited in the Salon, the Royal Academy, the Paris Exposition of 1889, and the Chicago Exposition of 1893. He was also represented in the Luxembourg Gallery, Paris, by a picture entitled "Mother and Child." Peel, who was a brother of Mrs. Arthur Stringer, the well-known author, was married to a daughter of Mr. Justice Street, of Toronto.

Flower Substitutions.

It is particularly in Scotland that the mountain ash is believed to be allowed with mystical properties. But the tree is of equal repute as a lucky one in the Isle of Man, where you will still find people carrying bits of it in their pockets, as a charm against evil influences. Along the side of many a country road you may find, if you look for it, the comfortable plant, with a spike of very small, pale, lilac-colored flowers. This is vervain, now of little repute, but once the herb of grace of great nations. Thousands of years ago the Persian Magi carried bunches of vervain in their hands when they approached the altar, and later the Greek and Roman priests made equal use of vervain, while in the Middle Ages vervain had great reputation. No doubt the incantations of old are responsible for some of the queer beliefs about plants that still survive among us. The pretty eyebright, for instance, is occasionally used to make a wash for sore eyes, while cowslip blooms are steeped to form a fluid for improving the complexion. The pink mallow, again, is of good repute, but as a lucky plant, and a preservative against various ills.

EDITORS VISIT MARITIME PROVINCES



Important places visited by Weekly Newspaper Association on the way to convention at Halifax: (1) The historic fort at Annapolis Royal, (2) The recently completed Chateau Frontenac, where the travellers were entertained at lunch; (3) The Evangeline memorial chapel at Grand Pré, N.S.; (4) Some of the editors and their wives at Halifax.

ONE of the important annual events of the year is the convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association when the editors of the weekly papers gather from all parts of the country, hold their annual meeting, and travel together to the convention city. Two years ago they went to Vancouver, a year ago to Ottawa, and this year to Halifax, where they spent two days after a ten-day tour of the Maritime Provinces. Never was convention tour more completely successful. The party, including ladies and children, totalled about 180 people. The editors left Toronto in a special Canadian Pacific train of twelve cars, and in their journey through the East became acquainted with that important part of Canada and learned much of the viewpoint of Easterners. Therein lies the special value of these annual trips. The influence of this weekly newspaper press of this country is great and it is important that the men who produce it should have the widest possible viewpoint on Canada and Canadian affairs. To Western editors the journey through the Maritime Provinces was tremendously informative. They not only had a close up view of the country's tremendous resources but were given by citizens explain the eastern attitude in reference to national questions of the day.

Fredericton, N. B. was the first maritime stopping place, and here the travellers were given a motor drive by the citizens and welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor and the Premier. At St. John the party embarked on the Canadian Pacific steamer "Princess" for Digby, N. S., having a most pleasant sail across the Bay of Fundy. From Digby to Halifax the Dominion Atlantic Railroad carried the party through the Annapolis Valley where the world-famous apple orchards were still in bloom. Two days were spent at Halifax in convention business and in sight seeing, and the party returned home via the Canadian National Railroad.

The Canadian Pacific special train was made up of standard sleepers, diners, baggage car and observation coach. The trip was arranged by E. Roy Sayles, Manager of the Association, and from Toronto to Halifax the party was accompanied by H. Howard, Assistant General Passenger Agent, and J. Harry Smith, Press Representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The return journey of stop was made at Quebec and the party was entertained at the Chateau Frontenac where they had an opportunity to inspect the new tower wing of the famous hotel. Next year it is expected the convention will be held at Quebec, and after it many of the party members as can will go to England to visit the British Empire Exhibition, and perhaps to France to see the battlefields.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

To buy that

Diamond Engagement Ring or the Wedding Ring.

Diamonds mounted in all the popular settings.

Everything New in Jewellery

New Ear Rings just arrived at very Reasonable Prices.

F. W. Smith & Bro.

The old reliable Napanee Jewellery Store

At your service for 60 years.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Bicycle and Auto Supplies

Auto Tires, all prices, from $8.25 up.

Mobile Oil, $1.00 and $1.20 gallon.

Spark Plugs, 40c., to fit Fords; Spark Plugs, 50c to fit Chevrolets.

Storage Batteries, $15 up.

Columbia Dry Cells, Flash Lights, and Batteries.

New C.C.M. Red Bicycles, $38.00.

Second-hand Bicycles $20.

Horse Clippers sharpened.

Radio Batteries for sale.

ALBERT SMITH'S

West of Campbell House.

Do You Need a Refrigerator?

Warm weather will come and a Refrigerator is a necessity. Come in and examine the

BARNET and RENFREW REFRIGERATORS.

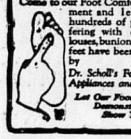
COAL OIL STOVES

GARDEN SUPPLIES, Tools, Seeds.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Caton's.

Feet Hurt?



Come to our Foot Comfort Department and learn how hundreds of people suffering with corns, callouses, bunions and weak feet have been benefited by Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies.

Let Our Foot Comfort Demonstrator Show You

For—

Corns, Callouses, and Bunions

Use

Dr. Scholl's Zin Ox Pads.

They give **Instant Relief**

The Haines Shoe Houses

At H. W. KELLY'S Grocery you can get ripe tomatoes, new cabbage, good old cheese, Purity flour and Reindeer flour, fresh Creamery butter every day, also 2 lbs. prunes for 25c., 2 cans Corn 25c., new Cheese 23c., 2 lbs. Seedless Raisins 35c. The best Coffee, pure. Try it, we will grind it while you wait. We pay the highest price for eggs.

Campbell House Corner.

Hunting Bandits.

The Police force of Napanee are hunting for a couple of bandits who were concerned in a hold-up of two bank clerks in Toronto Tuesday morning. One of the bank clerks is dead and the other dying.

Mr. Geo. Tustin has purchased the Strand Theatre from Mr. M. Maker.

Watch for Bazaar to be held in Grace church sometime in November.

Try a pair of Fleet Foot during the hot weather and you will find solid comfort, at WILSON'S SHOE STORE.

Good coal, $14.25, F.O.B. Napanee, providing four or five go together and take a car. Address G. W. Richardson, 197 William St., Kingston. 32-ep

See Lovin Sam, The Sheik of Alabam, with the Napanee Kiddies Minstrel Review at The Strand, on Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night.

Misses Carmaletta M. Darling, Moscow, and Winnifred Taverner, Adolphustown, were successful in securing first class certificates at the recent Normal school examinations at Ottawa.

Patrick Hayes, an aged resident of Richmond, died very suddenly on Thursday last in the office of Mr D. H. Preston, where he was transacting some business. Heart failure was the cause.

Judge George D. Alden, of Boston, is one of tehe greatest lecturers on the American continent. His subject at Chautauqua on Thursday evening, August 2nd, is "The Needs of The Home." Be sure and hear him.

On Sunday an auto accident occurred on the corner of Dundas and John streets, when a Sedan driven by Mr. Wilbur Glenn, of Ravena, N.Y., was considerably damaged by another American touring car.

Mr. A. Freeburn, north of Odessa, was quite badly injured when he fell from a load of hay. Mr. Freeburn was driving along the road when something happened to the rack and he fell forward between the horses and rig sustaining a fracture of the right leg near the thigh, a broken collar bone and jaw. He also suffered internal injuries.

Chautauqua season tickets will be on sale at Wallace's Drug Store, F. L. Hooper's Drug Store, D. B. Wilson's Hardware, The Robinson Co., The Graham Co., J. L. Bovee & Son, and by the following ladies: Mrs. Jas. Douglas, Mrs. Chas. Lowry, Mrs. R. Beard, Miss Dunbar, Miss Marie Paul, Mrs. Ralph Ham, Miss Leila Wright, The Misses Thompson, Mrs. J. F. Roblin, Mrs. Alpine Woods, Mrs. W. Coates, Miss Marjorie Dolller, Mrs. O. S. Reddick.

"Set your affection on things above not on things on the earth, ask and receive that your joy may be full," John 16-24; "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them," Matt. 7-12; "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me," Matt. 25-40; "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you," I Cor. 3-16.

Be you to others kind and true
As you'd have others be to you,
And neither do nor say to men
Whate'er you would not take again.

A BIBLE LOVER.

A wedding of unusual interest took place on Monday afternoon at Belleville in the presence of only immediate relatives and friends, at the home of Rev and Mrs. W. D. P. Wilson, Foster avenue, which was beautifully decorated with roses and lilies, when their niece, Mary Ethel, only daughter of Mr F. S. Wilson, Napanee, became the bride of Mr. Donald F. Kellner, M.P., for East Edmonton, Alberta. Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, L.L.B., conducted the ceremony, assisted by Dr. J. P. Wilson. The bridal couple were unattended, the bride being given away by her father, and after a dainty luncheon was served left on their honeymoon for Toronto, Niagara Falls and points west, after which they will take up their residence in Edmonton The bride wore her travelling suit of sand crepe knit, with jaquette and hat to match.

Sporting Goods.

A special assortment of fishing tackle, baseball goods and tennis racquets. WILSON'S Hardware.

MOSCOW NORTH.

(For last week.)

The rain we got was much needed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Jackson and son, Jack, from Toronto, were the guests of Mr. Norman Jackson a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar and Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter spent Sunday the guests of Mr. Ralph Croft.

Mr. Victor Kirk, Toronto, is spending some time at Mr. Garnet Wagar's.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Jackson spent Sunday with Mrs. Frank Wormwith, Arden.

Mrs. Rufus Wagar has returned home after spending a few days with friends at McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburg and family attended Mr. G. Foster's funeral at Parham on Wednesday.

Quite a number attended camp meeting at Kingston Hill on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson spent Monday at Bon Echo.

Miss Hazel Vanvolkenburgh, of Oshawa, is spending some time with friends here.

Mrs. Samford Degroff spent Sunday at Elmore Jackson's.

Miss Hazel Vanvolkenburgh and Miss Gladys Cronk spent a few days with Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Mrs. Norman Jackson, Mrs. Elias Jackson and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter called on Miss Carrie Jackson Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Hazel Vanvolkenburgh spent a few days with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar.

For the harvest we are showing Brown Waterproof Canvas Boots with rubber soles and heels also Muleskin Leather Boots at WILSON'S SHOE STORE

PERSONALS

Miss Edith Calver is spending her holidays at Bath.

Mrs. W. H. Foster has returned to Toronto after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Markle.

Mrs. Sheppard, of the Robinson Co. staff, is spending a couple of weeks with friends at Verona.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Holmes, Toronto, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McDonald, a couple of days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Joyce, Hamilton, are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Joyce.

Mr. and Mrs. McGaughey and Miss E. M. McGaughey, of North Bay, are renewing old acquaintances in Deseronto and district.

Mrs. J. H. McLaughlin and granddaughter, Flay, are spending ten days with relatives at Kingston and Athens.

Mrs. A. B. Cole, of Watertown, is the guest of her sister, Mrs Lester Scott.

Mrs. Addie Davis is visiting her sister, Mrs. M. Jones, East St., and both spent the week-end with Mrs. N. Davis, Adolphustown.

Miss Carmel McNeill, Brewer's Mills, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr and Mrs. John McNeill, South Napanee.

Mr. Fred Huffman spent his holidays at Watertown, N.Y.

Miss Jean Stinson, Oshawa, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Stinson.

Mr. Will Caton, Camp Borden, is spending his holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Caton.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn and Mr. Wilbur Glenn, Ravena, N.Y., are guests of Mrs. Glenn's mother, Mrs. John Coates.

Mrs. A. L. McDonald and children are visiting her sister, Mrs. C. F. Suddaley, Kingston.

Mr. Chas. Anderson, Londan, spent the week-end with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pringle have gone to Buffalo to spend their holidays.

Miss Mary Gerow has gone to Buffalo to spend the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Don Gerow.

Miss Bryers is visiting her sisters at Toronto and Niagara Falls, Ont.

Mr. Michael Maker is in Montreal for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Alanna Lasher, of Buffalo, N.Y., are camping at Horseshoe Lake, Arden.

Mr. Ambrose Killorin, Duluth, Minn., is visiting relatives in Napanee.

Miss Margaret Blute is spending her holidays in Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith are taking a trip down the St. Lawrence to Saugenay.

Mrs. Clarence Vine and children are spending a couple of weeks with Mr Vine in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. Anderson, Melrose, spent last week the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Dunbar.

Rev A. J. and Mrs. Terrill and Miss Terrill are away holidaying for a month.

Dr. R. A. Leonard and Dr D. Hall spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Miss Frances Dwyer is spending her holidays in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr Roy Scott, Steven, Sask., is visiting relatives in Napanee.

Mrs. W. W. Treleavin and daughter, Toronto, are visiting relatives in Napanee.

Miss Ruby Bowen is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Jackson, Oshawa.

Mrs. Jas. Blair has returned to her home in Montreal after spending a week with Mrs. J. Sagar.

Mr. Geo. E. Challis, Toronto, spent the week-end with friends in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grooms, Toronto, and Mr and Mrs. Roy Grooms, Richmond, are spending the week in Watertown.

Mrs. Addie Carroll, Kingston, spent the week-end the guest of Mr and Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Trumpour, Kingston, spent the week-end with Mrs. Phoebe Trumpour.

Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson and daughter, Lillie, left on Tuesday to visit friends in Wooler, Frankford and Stirling

Miss Ella McMillan leaves Thursday to visit Mrs and Mrs. F. R. Todd, Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Mooney, New York, are guests of Miss Mooney.

Mr. George Kimmerly, Toronto, returned home on Sunday after spending his holidays with W. E. West and other friends at Hay Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. D. Lace, Toronto, are guests of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wilson have opened their cottage at Sans Souci for the season.

Mr and Mrs. Logan, with Mr. Logan's father and mother, Toronto, motored to Napanee on Saturday, returning to Toronto on Monday Mrs. Logan is remaining to visit her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Paul.

BIRTHS

Maker—At Napanee, on Friday, July 6th, 1923, to Mr and Mrs. Michael Maker, a daughter.

DEATHS

Hayes—At Napanee, on Thursday, July 19th, 1923, Patrick Hayes, of Richmond, aged 89 years.

Hogeboom—At South Fredericksburgh, on Sunday, July 22nd, 1923, Maria Hogeboom, aged 76 years, 7 months.

New Paint Shop.

Mr. Frank Markle has rented the Symington evaporator building at the foot of West street, and is fixing it up for a paint shop, for cars, motor boats, furniture, etc. Tops and trimmings of all kinds. Work guaranteed. 5-tf

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

EGYPTIAN SHANTUNG WHITE SHIRTS FOR MEN

The very newest and most comfortable shirt on the market.

Price $4.50.

BEGINNING EARLY

Teacher: "I thought I told you to sit in the seat next to Mary Jones."

Willie: "Yes, ma'am, you did; but I sold it to Tommy Brown for a nickel."

"Mom, kin I go out and play?"

"What! With those holes in your trousers?"

"Naw, Mom, with the kids across the street."

ONE PIECE BATHING SUITS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Boys' 79c.

Men's, 99c.

Men's, $1.19.

Men's All Wool $3.00.

KEEP COOL THIS SUMMER

WEAR COOL DRESSES

Our present assortment is unusually complete for this time of year. Priced at $5.00, $7.95, $11.95, $12.95, $16.50

Last week we were fortunate enough to be able to purchase a large number of extremely desirable Summer Dresses from a leading Dress Manufacturer at exactly their cost of manufacture. These Dresses come in type and styles suitable for wearing at practically any summer occasion. You will find these Dresses of most exclusive character, no two are alike in color and style.

We have marked them at prices which offer you savings of many dollars.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF SILK DRESSES MAKES OUR STOCK WONDERFULLY COMPLETE

At this season of the year some stores let their stock of Silk Dresses run low. Our policy is just the reverse. While in the market a few days ago, we were able to buy some exceedingly attractive Dresses at reduced prices.

If you are wanting a "Navy Blue" Silk Dress to wear on your vacation, we are confident that we can please you.

The styles, while following the straight-line shoulder to hem vogue, are each treated differently when it comes to trimmings. Sand, Navy and Black are the colors.

Reduced 25 per cent. from the regular prices.

OUTING TROUSERS WITH CUFF

Regular $8.75, reduced to $5.84.

Regular $7.50, reduced to $5.00.

Regular $5.00, reduced to $3.34.

Regular $4.25, reduced to $2.84.

SPECIAL PRICES ON BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS, SOX, STRAW HATS, ETC.

Boys' Bathing Suits, extra good quality, 79c.

Men's Bathing Suits, extra good quality, 99c. and $1.19.

Men's White or Cream Outing Shirts, $2.00 value, on sale at $1.39 each.

Men's Mechanic Sox, Grey, Brown or Black, 20c. a pair.

Odds and ends Boys' Shirts and Blouses, slightly soiled, at 59c. each.

Men's Panamas at Half Price.

Children's Fine Straw Hats, 75c. for 38c.; $1.00 for 50c.; $1.25 for 63c.

CLEARING SALE OF MEN'S LIGHTER COLORED SUITS AND SUMMER TROUSERS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

All Are Three Piece Suits—Coat, Vest and Trousers

One only Light Grey, All Wool Tweed Suit, size 35. Regular $25.00, Sale Price $16.67.

One only Light Green, All Wool Suit, size 35. Regular $25.00, Sale Price $16.67.

One only Fawn Mixed Tweed, Leather Buttons, fancy Golf back. Regular $32.50, Sale Price $21.67. Size 34.

3 Grey Mixed Tweed Suits, sizes 38, 39, 40. Regular $27.50, Sale Price $18.34.

3 Fawn Mixed Tweed Suits, sizes 36, 37, 39. Regular $22.50, Sale Price $15.00.

4 Grey Mixed Donegal Tweed Suits, fancy pleated back. Regular $25.00, Sale Price $16.67.

3 Grey Mixed Stripe Suits, sizes 35, 36, 38. Regular $35.00, Sale Price $23.34.

4 Grey Mixed Stripe Suits, skelton lined, sizes 36, 37, 38, 39. Regular $3.00, Sale Price $23.34.

MEN'S PLAIN GREY WORSTED SUITS

Made from a beautiful quality of imported English Cloth. The linings and trimmings and workmanship are all guaranteed by us, and we never had better fitting suits in the place. They come in two very rich shades of Dark and Lighter Grey. The darker shade in all sizes from 35 to 46, the medium light shade in sizes 36, 37, 38, 39. To have a suit equal to this made to order would cost at least $47.50. Our special price, $35.00. We will be glad to show them to you.

ICELAND WOOL, 30 CENTS BALL

For summer wear Iceland Wool makes a dress or sweater that will be light in weight. It has a beautiful silk finish and the colors come in White, Black, Nile, Lemon, Lavender, Pink, Sky, Camel, Mist, Grey. 1 oz. balls, 30c.

SMALLWARES

Mending Cottons, 45-yard balls, Black, White, 2 balls 15c.

Mercerized Mending, Black, White, Brown, Sand, 2 balls 15c.

Mending Wool, skeins, Black, Brown, 5c. skein.

Lingerie Tape, mercerized, 15c. card; Silk, 20c. for 6 yds.

Bias Tape, White and Black, sizes 4 to 6, 20c., 25c. card.

Embroidery Cotton, White, large skeins, 20c. skein.

Embroidery Cotton, all colors, small skeins, 4c., 3 for 10c.

Pearl Cotton, large balls, colors Pink, Sky, White, Lavender, 35c. ball.

Mercer Crochet Cotton, White, Ecru, Pink, Blue, 3 balls, 25c.

"Princess Pat" Fringe and Cap Hair Nets, single mesh, 3 for 25c., double mesh 2 for 25c.

"Gainsborough" Hair Nets, single mesh 10c.

"West Electric" Hair Wavers, 5c. each.

Tooth Brushes, special 15c., 19c. each.

Rick Rack Braid, White, 3 sizes, 15c., 18c. card.

Washable Lingerie Elastic, ¼, ⅜, ½ in. wide, price 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard.

Safety Pins, with guarded coil, solid or assorted size, 10c. dozen.

Gilt Safety Pins, assorted sizes, 10c. doz.

Embroidery Needles, assorted sizes to package, 10c.

LET

The **EUREKA**

THE EUREKA VACUUM CLEANER DO YOUR HOUSEWORK

It keeps the Rugs, furniture and draperies spotlessly clean with a minumum of effort.

The Eureka will not wear the finest rug. In fact the leading manufacturers of fine carpets recommend that only air suction cleaners be used on their rugs.

LOVELY WILTON, AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS RUGS READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION

To-day most people are buying smaller Rugs and better Rugs.

Our range of rugs includes all the newest sizes from the 4½ x 9 foot rug to the 6 ft. 9 x 10 ft. 6 rugs, as well as all the standard sizes.

Every one of the Rugs now in stock were bought on a much more favorable market than the present. This means a considerable saving in dollars which you make on any rug purchased from our stock.

A special recent purchase of extra high grade seamless Tapestry Rugs enables us to offer you an exceptionally good rug at prices ranging from $16.50 to $29.50.

Palm Leaf Fans, 10c. each.

Paper Napkins, 20c. and 30c. per 100.

Table Cloths, 20c., 2 for 35c.

Waxed Paper Cups, 1c. each, $1.00 per 100.

Waxed Lunch Paper, 5c. per roll.

Heavy Paper Plates, 10c. per doz., 85c. per 100.

Fly Swatters (best made) 15c. each.

Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 7 double sheets for 25c.

Special prices on Aluminum Preserving Kettles, 5, 8 and 12 quart sizes.

Best Fruit Jar Rings, red or white, 3 doz for 25c.

Preserve your eggs with Water Glass. Keeps them fresh, 15c. per can.

Lunch Kits with Vacuum Bottle, $2.00.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.